FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 067

6 April 1983

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

U.S. Proposal on Missiles in Soviet Asia Viewed [Kozyakov] AA 1
CPSU's Romanov Comments on U.S. INF Initiative [AFP] AA 2
Reagan's Call for ABM Defense System Assailed AA 2
Course Set for Nuclear War AA 2
[Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA G..ETA No 14, 6 Apr]
Reagan's 'Dangerous Fantasy [Gerasimov] AA 4
French Support of U.S. Missile Deployment Scored [Tumanov] AA 5
UK Reaction to Gromyko Press Conference Hit [Gan] AA 7
Marshal Kulikov Contrasts U.S.-USSR MBFR Stances AA 8
UN Special Disarmament Committee Meeting Begins AA 9
Western Obstruction Viewed [Zubkov] AA 9
West Stand at UN Geneva Arms Talks Criticized [Shishkovskiy] AA 10
Current Round of START Talks Ends 31 Mar AA 11

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Gromyko Leaves for Warsaw Pact Ministers Meeting BB 1
Seen Off by Grishin BB 1
Arrives in Prague 6 Apr BB 1
Antonov Departs for Bucharest CEMA Session BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

PRAVDA's Rusakov Reviews Week's Events [3 Apr] CC 2
ASEAN-EEC Ministers Meeting in Bangkok Reviewed [Kalinin in PRAVDA] CC 5

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Coverage on Challenger Space Shuttle Launch A 1
Launch for 'Military Purposes' A 1
[Morozov, Surguchev]
'Militarizing Outer Space' A 1
Zhukov Summarizes Pentagon War 'Scenario' A 2
Reagan Proposes Restrictions on Foreign Products A 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tikhonov Meets Japanese Ambassador to USSR C 1
Japan Plans 'Tactical Training' With U.S. C 1
U.S.-Japanese Nuclear Cooperation Reviewed C 1

SOUTH ASIA

'Valid Alarm' in India at Pakistani Militarism D 1
[PRAVDA 2 Apr]
U.S. To Boost Financial Aid to Afghan Rebels D 1
[Baykov in PRAVDA 31 Mar]
Korniyenko Meets Afghanistan's Dost at Airport D 1
[IZVESTIYA 2 Apr]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Controversy in Philippines Over U.S. Nuclear Arms E 1
[Kuznetsov in PRAVDA 2 Apr]
Thai Deputy Premier Receives Komarova Delegation E 1
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Ustinov Continues Official Visit to GDR F 1
Arrival, Activities Begin F 1
Ustinov, Hoffmann: 'Complete Unanimity' F 1
PRAVDA Cites Jaruzelski Speech on Economic Tasks [2 Apr] F 1
Ustinov National Day Greeting to Hungary F 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr]
Shalayev Delegation Visits Hungarian Cooperative F 2
[Yugov in TRUD 24 Mar]
Bulgaria's Stanishev on USSR Treaty Jubilee F 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 18 Mar]

WESTERN EUROPE

More Information on French Expulsion of Soviets G 1
'Responsibility for the Consequences' G 1
Soviet Expellees Depart [AFP] G 1
Soviet Sources View 'Provocation' [AFP] G 1
USSR, Finland Send Treaty Anniversary Greetings G 2
Supreme Soviet Presidium G 2
Council of Ministers G 3
Finnish Premier Heads Delegation to Moscow G 3
Gromyko-Stenback Talks Held [Helsinki] G 3
Officials Attend Luncheon, Soiree G 3
Tikhonov, Stenback Luncheon Speeches G 4
Tikhonov, Stenback Hold Talks G 6
Talyzin, Stenback on Anniversary G 6
Romanov Heads Soviet Delegation to Finland G 7
Delegation Arrives in Finland G 7
Reception Held G 7
Romanov, Laine Deliver Speeches G 7
Zagladin Meets With Austrian CP Officials G 9
FRG's Future 'Depends' on U.S. Decisions G 9
[Sakharov]
New Spanish Ambassador Arrives in Moscow G 10
[IZVESTIYA 3 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Brutents, Ryzhkov Hold Talks With PDRY Premier H 1
[PRAVDA 5 Apr]
Soviet Foreign Ministry Official Arrives in Iran [IRNA] H 1
Appeal for Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee Made H 1
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Syria H 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Decision on RSDLP Congress Anniversary R 1
[PRAVDA 5 Apr]
Shcherbitskiy on Tasks From Andropov's Report R 9
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Mar]
Violations of Socialist Legality Reported R 24
[Shchekochikhin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 3, 19 Jan]
Fedorchuk: Officials Disciplined, Demoted R 33
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 12, 23 Mar]
Corruption in Kuban Militia Units Reported R 34
[Udachin in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 22 Mar]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Possible USSR Underground Nuclear Test Recorded U 1
Sweden Detects Explosion [Stockholm] U 1
AFP Report U 1
Briefs: Samarkand Radio Observatory U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

USSR General Stresses Air Defense Preparedness V 1
[Chesnokov in Bratislava PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Sokolov Warns West 'Counts' on Surprise Attack V 2
[PRAVDA 2 Apr]
Military Discipline, Moral Climate Assessed V 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Mar]
Yepishev Speaks at Marx Jubilee Military Meeting V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 17 Mar]
Text of Ustinov Order on Draft, Demobilization V 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Mar]
Book on Tactical Maneuver in Combat Reviewed V 5
[Lashchenko in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Mar]

U.S. PROPOSAL ON MISSILES IN SOVIET ASIA VIEWED

LD060512 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] One of the main reasons why President Reagan's interim plan is unacceptable at the talks on reducing nuclear arms in Europe is that it urges the removal of Soviet medium-range missiles from the Soviet Union's Asian part. Commenting on this aspect of the plan, Vladislav Kozyakov writes the following:

A mere glance at the world map, the one that is often published in American magazines, is enough to see that American naval and air bases literally encircle the territory of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. American nuclear arms deployed at these bases are targeted not only on the European part of this country but on the Asian regions of the Soviet Union as well. Incidentally, these are the regions that occupy three-fourths of the entire territory of the Soviet Union. In these conditions, is it realistic to ask the Soviet Union to withdraw its medium-range nuclear missiles from its Asian part? These missiles are part of the Soviet Union's defense system. It is easy to imagine the reaction of Americans should the United States be asked to withdraw its weapons from the perimeters of its borders facing enemy bases. After all, these are arms designed to protect American territory.

Well, it is exactly this absurd demand that President Reagan's interim plan contains. President Reagan came out with his plan at a time when the United States is escalating the buildup of nuclear arms, arms which have their guns trained on Soviet Asia. At present, weapons at American military bases, submarines and aircraft carriers situated in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean areas, in South Korea and the western part of the Pacific, carry thousands of nuclear charges. Aircraft carriers of the 6th and 7th American Fleets cruising in those regions carry hundreds of planes capable of carrying nuclear arms. Within the reach of these arms, in addition to the American strategic potential, are practically any regions of the Soviet Union's Asian partners. Their flying range covers all of Siberia, all of the Soviet Union's Asian territory and even reaches the far northern part, the Taymyr peninsula. The Reagan administration, however, thinks this is not enough. It is stepping up the buildup of nuclear arms targeted on the Soviet Union, laying special emphasis on the deployment of cruise missiles and other most modern weapons.

The author of military affairs of the London OBSERVER, Ian Mather, pointed out on Sunday that the Regan administration plans to station additional Pershing-II missiles at such points on American territory from where they could hit targets in the Soviet Union's eastern part, say in the city of Vladivostok. This is why the Pentagon has placed orders for the building of Pershing-II missiles, three times above the number planned for deployment in Europe. At a time when thousands of American nuclear charges are pointed at the Soviet Union's Asian part and the Pentagon plans to increase this number, President Reagan puts forward the proposal that amounts to the elimination of Soviet medium-range missiles in that part of the Soviet Union.

Strictly speaking, the missiles in question bear absolutely no relation to Europe. All this makes it obvious that the President's proposal, unrealistic and unacceptable for that matter, aims at not bringing about a mutually acceptable solution over the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe but at delaying the decision so that American nuclear missiles could be sited in Western Europe in the meantime. At a recent news conference in Moscow, Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko called attention to the fact. He declared that the interim plan alone, that is the plan for the withdrawal of Soviet medium-range missiles from the Soviet Union's Asian part, rules out the opportunity for reaching an agreement.

CPSU'S ROMANOV COMMENTS ON U.S. INF INITIATIVE

NC051647 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki, April 5 (AFP) -- President Ronald Reagan's interim plan to limit medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is aimed at modifying the nuclear balance in Europe and the world, a ranking Soviet official said here today. Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and Politburo member Grigoriy Romanov was speaking at ceremonies here marking the 35th anniversary of the Finnish-Soviet friendship and mutual assistance treaty.

He said the Soviet Union was worried about the deteriorating international situation and particularly the scheduled deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe later this year. Moscow made "constructive proposals" at the Geneva talks and is now waiting for the U.S. reply, Mr Romanov said. "But the so-called interim agreement... that the Americans are trying to sell to world public opinion as a 'substantial change' from their former stand is nothing but sham," he added. "This new alternative does not change the basic stand of the Americans: The United States will arm itself while demanding Soviet disarmament," he said.

REAGAN CALL FOR ABM DEFENSE SYSTEM ASSAILED

Course Set for Nuclear War

PM051335 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, 6 Apr 83 (Signed to Press 4 Apr) p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "The President's April Fool Jokes"]

[Text] All of us, esteemed readers, have been sent a message on the occasion of the Easter holiday now being marked in the West. The message came -- do not be surprised -- from the U.S. President. In a speech that fell on 1 April our time, he said much of interest. Listen.

"Since the end of World War II the United States has been the pioneer, in the international arena, of efforts aimed at reaching agreement on nuclear arms limitation." So says the highest-ranking representative of the country that pioneered the race for all types of armaments, nuclear arms above all. More. "I promise you that my aim -- and I consider this my sacred duty -- will be to achieve progress along the path of arms reduction at all the talks now in progress." He has hitherto "considered it his sacred duty" to do everything possible to hamper arms reduction talks or to wreck them. This was the aim, in particular, of his "zero option." It is also the aim of the "interim"option.

But even that is not all. "I would like to say this to the leaders and people of the Soviet Union: Join us on this path of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.... Let us display restraint in our international conduct, so that the atmosphere of distrust that has now been created may be replaced, one fine day, by mutual trust and lasting peace." That was the Easter benevolence that seized the U.S. President. He calls on us to join in his government's efforts. But what efforts precisely? Clarifications are certainly needed here.

In that same 1 April speech and in previous speeches, R. Reagan cast aside all Easter rhetoric and explained quite clearly and bluntly that the administration that he heads, far from intending to renounce its military preparations on a monstrous scale and its hegemonist aggressive course, actually contemplates something still more sinister. Playing with words, he presented to the public in the guise of "ABM defense" the announcement that the United States is embarking on the implementation of a vast new, purely aggressive program of military preparations, mainly covering space. This announcement was further evidence that the present U.S. Government is not simply preparing for nuclear war, but has set a course toward unleashing such a war.

The danger to mankind that is inherent in these plans of Washington's and at the same time the unheard of hypocrisy and blasphemous treatment of such concepts as "peace" and "moral values" were revealed convincingly by A.A. Gromyko, in a press conference that met with a wide response in the world. "A government engaged in preparing for nuclear war, which, as many politicians and nearly all scientists rightly say, would be catastrophic for human civilization, has no right to speak of the defense of high moral values in connections with its foreign policy activity," A.A. Gromyko said, nailing the hypocrites.

Where does it come from, this hypocrisy on Washington's part -- which is seemingly unparalleled and for which no comparison exists -- this hypocrisy that calls deliberate lies "truth" and open preparations for nuclear war a "striving for peace"?

The essence of the matter is more or less as follows. First, a course has been set toward confrontation, diktat and unconditional world domination, and that is inconceivable without achieving an overwhelming military superiority. Hence the vast militarist programs and insane military appropriations. Second, it is necessary to reckon with the fact that a mighty antiwar movement has grown up in Western Europe, Japan, Canada and other countries, and even in the United States itself.

Third, there is no excaping the fact that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have put forward concrete, constructive proposals that pave the way toward the elimination of the nuclear threat, arms reduction and disarmament. The reply to these proposals can no longer be delayed. The more so as the presidential elections are not so very far away, and obvious dissatisfaction with the clumsiness and incompetence of Washington leaders is developing in America, even in the ruling class.

Those are the origins of R. Reagan's April fool jokes. They do not seem funny to us. By all appearances most Americans feel the same way. Noting that R. Reagan's policy can only lead to the stepping up of the arms race, while the sides' strategic balance will remain unchanged, the well-known American observer J. Kraft puts it aptly: "This is the price we will have to pay for electing as President a man who used to be an actor, who is pursuing a policy cut off from reality in the arms control sphere. Eventually Reagan may understand that his strange ideas frighten his friends more than his enemies."

J. Kraft knows what he is talking about, but in one respect we cannot agree. R. Reagan's April fool humor leaves little room for the hope that the President will ever understand anything.

Reagan's 'Dangerous Fantasy'

LD042228 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] President Reagan has recently been taking an extremely active part in the battle for hearts and minds that is called public diplomacy there. He makes speeches all the time, the latest occasion having been on 31 March in Los Angeles where he spoke about peace and morals. In one of these speeches the President called upon everyone to pray against a freeze of nuclear arsenals, stating that if they did not do so his audience would be withdrawing from the struggle between good and evil. He raised the question to a great moral height. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko condemned this kind of exercise.

The President also called upon scientists to create the kind of antimissile defense that would ensure that not one single enemy missile would be able to overcome it. At first sight defense would appear to be defense; not attack. In fact, however, Reagan's hopes for the future creation of this kind of antimissile defense undermines hopes for peace. About 12 years ago arguments on this subject accounted for a great deal of wrangling. As a result it was admitted that the danger of an antimissile defense shield lies in its use for driving off not the first strike, but the retaliatory strike, possibly a weakened one following the first strike. That is to say that the illusion of impunity is capable of arising -- attack, and take cover; thus an enthusiasm for anti-missile defense destabilizes the military and strategic situation that has come into being.

Reasoning of this kind prepared the sides for the conclusion in 1972 of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems. At the same time it was recognized, more or less tacitly, that for the present the preservation of peace between the nuclear powers relies upon restraint. In our terminology the aggressor is restrained by an inevitable crushing retaliatory strike: The Americans talk about a mutual assured destruction formula. But of course here I am getting away from taking stock of the intentions of the sides, remaining within the framework of abstract military logic. The Soviet Union has pledged itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This kind of balance of terror, as they sometimes put it, cannot be regarded as a satisfactory solution to the problem of preserving peace in our nuclear age. We are in favor of general and complete disarmament.

Let us imagine, now, that despite all scientific and technical forecasts the hyperboloid, so to speak, of President Reagan is created. The United States will obtain antimissile defense; but will the peace and paradise that are being predicted be established? Of course not. Peace will turn out to be at America's mercy. Having in one hand the antimissile defense shield and a quiver of nuclear arrows in the other, the United States will be able to try once again to start counting off the American century. The previous attempt was undertaken in 1945, which ended in failure following the liquidation of the American atomic monopoly. The Reagan plan for the neutralization of the Soviet nuclear arsenal with the assistance of an effective antimissile defense means -- although the President did not say so -- the restoration of the American nuclear, rather than atomic, this time, monopoly. Reagan, of course, reasons about noble American intentions, but as they say the road to hell is paved with good intentions. On this occasion the hell is a nuclear one. In a nuclear age security can only be general, mutual, and not in defiance of the rival, not from a position of strength and superiority but together with him. This idea, moreover, was the basis of the 1972 treaty. This is how things stand with one dangerous presidential fantasy: Once again we see an enthusiasm for illusion and for the technical solution of any question.

FRENCH SUPPORT OF U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT SCORED

LD0 30906 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 2 Apr 83

[Comment by Boris Tumanov in "Notes of a Publicist" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, good evening. I have just come back from the press conference given by Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, that took place today in Moscow. You are certainly fully cognizant of the main outlines. My attention was particularly drawn to the opinion of the Soviet minister as to the possibility of achieving an agreement at the Geneva negotiations on Euromissiles before the end of the year.

According to Andrey Gromyko, there exists no chance of concluding an agreement in this connection as long as the U.S. side continues to persist on its present position. In other words, if the U.S. Administration maintains its refusal to take into account the British and French rockets and the NATO aircraft capable of carrying a nuclear charge in order to establish the principle of a true equilibrium of forces in Europe, it will not be possible to find a reasonable basis for an agreement that will permit tension to be lowered in our continent.

The obstinacy of the U.S. President at least is understandable to the extent that he does not conceal his intention either to place the Pershings within range of the Soviet Union or to leave the Soviet Union disarmed in the face of the 162 British and French rockets aimed at our country. He is acting and he is acting consistently -- it must be admitted -- in the logic of his own objective, that is to say to reestablish U.S. military supremacy over the Soviet Union in order to ensure control of the world for the United States.

Within the framework of this same logic, the European Continent -- for the U.S. generals -- is nothing more than the theater of the future nuclear battles destined to delay or avoid the moment when the Soviet riposte could strike directly the territory of the United States.

This is why they want to install the Pershings in Western Europe. This is why President Reagan wants to implement the idea that in his own words, moreover -- was buzzing around his head for some time now, the idea of deploying sophisticated antimissile weapons in outer space in order to totally protect U.S. territory from a possible Soviet riposte.

Paradoxically, the Quai d'Orsay hastened to manifest a positive attitude toward this new U.S. strategy that increases the degree of danger of war the European Continent. In short, President Reagan is in process of demolishing -- and using sledgehammer blows moreover -- the system of world security and his NATO allies are ready to approve him.

I have the impression that French socialists for a certain time now apparently have been ready to agree -- a priori -- with every thing that emanates from the White House in respect to the arms reace. The arguments that they use and abuse in order to justify their support of the U.S. position -- which does not take the French missiles into account -- is widely known. However, as Andrey Gromyko remarked, one cannot after all put a tricolor marking on a rocket in flight with a little notice stating: Excuse me, I have not been taken into account.

Can anyone answer my question: What in the end is the French "force de frappe?" Is it a strategic medium-range weapon? It is intended to defend France against an attack coming from anywhere at all? Or is it actually integrated in the NATO stratagems aimed solely at Soviet territory? If you put all these questions to Monsieur Cheysson, he will reply without equivocation: The French rockets must not be taken into account when working out the equilibrium of nuclear forces in Europe. Such is the wish of the French socialists or rather of the White House.

In this way, one can easily declare the French medium-range rockets that can only hit the Soviet Union according to their technical characteristic to be strategic. One can easily fool everyone by making public opinion believe that France will use these rockets solely in the event that the Soviet Union attacks here and her alone.

It is sufficient to look at the map to understand the enormity of such an idea. One can therefore easily brandish these rockets when it is a matter of proving the Atlantic solidarity of the French socialists and their firm determination to defend the values of Western civilization, and one can just as easily affirm that these rockets are almost nonexistent when it is a matter of taking them in account. There is no doubt about it. As scholastic ingenuity it forces admiration.

But it does go very far to advance the security of all of us who live in Europe. So, I ask my final question: Do the French socialist leaders think nevertheless that the destinies of the world, Europe, and France herself, must always depend on what is already buzzing around or will be buzzing around the head of President Reagan?

UK REACTION TO GROMYKO PRESS CONFERENCE HIT

LD042016 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] The news conference given by Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, First Deputy Prime Minister and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko is in the focus of world public attention. Here is what our observer Anatoliy Gan writes about the response in Britain:

Probably the first reaction from London came that same day from the foreign secretary, Francis Pym. He voiced deep disappointment at what he called the Soviet Union's out-of-hand dismissal of President Reagan's interim proposals on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. The sheer hypocrisy of the statement defies description. Surely the British foreign secretary had been well aware even several days before the Moscow news conference how the American President's proposals had been summed up by Western media that cannot by any stretch of imagination be considered pro-Soviet. This would have been clear to Mr Pym if he had taken the trouble to glance through even just the London press, let alone the press in the rest of Western Europe or in the United States.

THE TIMES had said that Reagan's proposals were designed to help the governments of the European countries restrain the mounting public protests against the planned NATO deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. As you see, the paper did not mince words on the subject. The Washington correspondent of THE DAILY EXPRESS had reported that one of Reagan's goals was to influence Western opinion at a critical moment, since throughout Easter there would be antiwar demonstrations all over Europe.

What then is it that Francis Pym is so deeply disappointed about? Certainly not that the Soviet Union has rejected the American President's plan. What he is really disappointed about is that the American President, the idol of Whitehall, has committed yet another high-handed blunder. The propaganda weapon he had thought he was giving the West European leaders turned out to be a child's firecracker which did not frighten off a single one of the millions of people in Britain, on the continent or in America who took part in the unprecedented Easter marches.

As Joan Ruddock, a leader of the campaign for nuclear disarmament, put it: The President will not head us off with his announcement, and she added, he never will with any announcement other than a general real removal of all nuclear weapons from Europe. But that is exactly what the President does not want, and in this he is vigorously supported by the Whitehall admirers, male and female. In their support for him they keep repeating his entire bag of propaganda catchphrases which amount to outright deception, falsification and deliberate untruths.

Mr Pym claims that Reagan's proposals were the result of several months of detailed consultations by the NATO allies, and he added: We have tried hard to meet Soviet concerns so that an agreement could be reached on the way to prohibiting a whole range of weapons, the SS-20s and cruise and Pershing missiles. These, however, are mere words. In reality all the efforts of the allies have been aimed at deceiving the world public, including the public in Britain, by creating an utterly false picture of a supposedly flexible Washington trying to solve the deadlock at the Geneva mid-range missiles talks, a deadlock Washington itself created.

At his Moscow press conference Andrey Gromyko refuted the claims that Reagan's interim plan was a road to peace and agreement. Andrey Gromyko stated: In the first place such a proposal fails to take into account the British and French intermediate-range arms, including 162 missiles. Secondly it does not take into consideration the many hundreds of American aircraft capable of carrying nuclear weapons and based in Western Europe. And, thirdly, under the Reagan plan Soviet missiles in the Asian part of the USSR would also be subject to dismantling although they have no bearing upon Europe. The Soviet Foreign minister then recalled the many American bases in Asia and pointed out that the American nuclear missiles deployed at these bases can reach the entire Asian part of the Soviet Union, even its northermost part. Nothing is said about this in Washington, nor is anything said about it by Washington's supporters in London who hypocritically express deep disappointment that the Soviet Union has turned down Reagan's interim plan, which is actually a plan of unilateral Soviet disarmament.

The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, will not allow the equality achieved to be upset. We have all the means of preventing this, and that would be a forced measure. The stand we prefer calls for settling the issue by agreement with the United States and NATO in strict conformity with the principle of equality and equal security. If that clear and concise stand cannot be seen through the American spectacles worn in Whitehall, where they prefer to engage in anti-Soviet falsification, that is their business, but this will hit hardest at British security.

MARSHAL KULIKOV CONTRASTS U.S.-USSR MBFR STANCES

LD051030 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] The new proposals put forward recently by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries are an alternative to an arms build-up, said the commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty Organization's Armed Forces, Marshal Kulikov. He singled out the proposal on signing an agreement on the nonuse of armed force between the countries, participants in the world's two major military and political groupings and on reducing arms and troops in central Europe to quantitatively equal levels. These proposals, Marshal Kulikov stressed, ensure quality and equal security.

Meanwhile, the United States and NATO are engaged in building up their nuclear first-strike weapons. They are preparing to station intercontinental ballistic MX missiles. They are developing new modifications of Trident missiles and equipping strategic bombers with cruise missiles. Preparations for chemical warfare are in full swing in the United States. However, whatever the quantity and quality of the weapons in the United States and in NATO the Soviet Armed Forces will have at their disposal a dependable shield against these weapons, Marshal Kulikov warned.

UN SPECIAL DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MEETING BEGINS

LD042344 Moscow TASS in English 2325 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 5 TASS -- This year's first session of the United Nations special committee for the world conference on disarmament comprising 40 countries from all the parts of the world opened here Monday.

The idea of the conference as a most versatile and authoritative forum for discussing the burning problem of the present day was put forward by the Soviet Union, and won broad international recognition. At its latest session the United Nations General Assembly renewed the mandate of the committee and expressed the firm conviction that the world conference, well prepared and convened at a fitting time, could promote successful disarmament talks.

The position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is the same as that of an overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries. In their opinion, the convocation of the world conference remains an important and timely thing. Such a forum could work out effective approaches to the problem of restraining the arms race and effecting practical steps in this field. The main aim of the conference is to raise the discussion of disarmament issues to a higher practical level.

However, the United States and its NATO allies have totally different views on the convocation of the conference. They do not dare to oppose the majority openly and reject the idea of such a world forum in principle. But for several years now they have been manuevering, resorting to open demagogy so as to prevent the idea from materialising.

Western Obstruction Viewed

LD052137 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 5 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] The special UN committee charged with preparing a world disarmament conference has a membership of 40 states. This year's first session of this committee opened in New York today. The USSR, other socialist countries -- and here you have yet another example of their love of peace -- as well as the overwhelming majority of the nonaligned countries regard the convocation of a world disarmament conference as topical and essential.

What is the position of Washington and its NATO allies? Without deciding to reject the idea of the conference directly, they have been maneuvering for several years now, attempting to preventa conference of this kind being organized. What arguments can be submitted by those who sabotage the convocation of this conference? Well, it turns out that to make arrangements about the date of the conference and to commence practical preparations for it is untimely, owing to -- well, what do you think the reason might be? -- owing to the tense international situation! What can be said in response to a statement of this kind?

It is not just an error, or lack of understanding; just the opposite, it is conscious and deliberate unwillingness to stage the world disarmament conference. Why? Because it will hamper the aggressive designs of the American Administration; because it will draw public attention even more to Washington's militaristic preparations and will provoke fresh protests.

WEST STAND AT UN GENEVA ARMS TALKS CRITICIZED

LD012243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1845 GMT 1 Apr 83

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva]

[Text] After lengthy delays caused by the obstructionist position of the U.S. delegation and its Western allies, special working bodies have at last been formed in the Disarmament Committee to hold talks on concrete problems of disarmament. The agenda reads: the full and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests; the banning of chemical and radiological weapons; and the securing of the safe development of nuclear power engineering. Discussions of these problems may be constructive and positive -- after all, the balanced and realistic initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist states are on the negotiating table. The members of the committee await with great interest the start of work by the special working group on banning nuclear weapons tests. Talks in the group, aimed at drawing up an international agreement, will proceed on the basis of a draft of the basic provisions of a treaty on the full and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests as put forward by the Soviet Union at the 37th UN General Assembly session.

The principled line of the fraternal socialist countries, actively supported by a group of nonaligned states, constitutes the main obstacle to the intentions of the United States and its closest NATO allies to turn this single multilateral organ for negotiating in the field of disarmament -- as the committee is -- into a propaganda arena.

This was the purpose of the trips by high-ranking state figures from Western countries to Geneva, in particular by American Vice President Bush, who, instead of giving constructive answers to the broad complex of foreign policy initiatives of the socialist states on concrete aspects of disarmament, undertook clumsy attempts to slander their clear and consistent positions. NATO's negative position gives rise to sharp criticism from the world public.

More and more thousands of people of the most diverse ages and political views are going out onto the streets of West European cities, and in the United States itself, to participate in the spring peace marches, united by the one aspiration -- to prevent the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The participants of these demonstrations firmly reject the criminal plans of the American military, and demand that the Reagan administration abandon its ambitions -- which are so dangerous to the cause of peace and the security of peoples -- its stake on confrontation, and that it begin honest and constructive talks in both the framework of the Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva as well as in the Disarmament Committee.

CURRENT ROUND OF START TALKS ENDS 31 MAR

LD311210 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 31 Mar 83

[Text] Geneva March 31 TASS -- The concluding plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States in the current round of the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms was held here today.

It was agreed that the talks would be resumed on June eighth, this year.

GROMYKO LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT MINISTERS MEETING

Seen Off by Grishin

LD060959 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Prague today to participate in the Warsaw Pact member-states foreign ministers committee.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Chervonenko, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the USSR and other officials. Among those who saw him off was the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia in the Soviet Union.

Arrives in Prague 6 Apr

LD061003 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0955 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Prague, 6 Apr (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today to participate in the work of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states.

ANTONOV DEPARTS FOR BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

LD042153 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Aleksey Antonov has left Moscow for Bucharest to take part in a session of the Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance concerned with the production of equipment for nuclear power projects.

PRAVDA'S RUSAKOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM051145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Yevgeniy Rusakov "International Review"]

[Text] In the Scalepan

History repeatedly offers striking examples illustrating the accuracy of predictions based on an understanding of the objective laws of society's development discovered by Karl Marx. This applies to the sphere of international relations too. The founders of Marxism-Leninism foresaw the possibility that the development of the material means of waging war would pose anew the whole problem of war and peace. The emergence of nuclear weapons capable of destroying human civilization makes it necessary to reconsider many familiar ideas. And not only to reconsider, but to act to prevent nuclear war. To act energetically, rapidly and thoughtfully.

That is how the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are acting in the present international situation, which has deteriorated sharply as a result of the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism. The exposition of the USSR's positions on the vital issues of war and peace contained in Yu. V. Andropov's answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions is of fundamental importance. "The military-strategic parity which has been achieved has deprived the United States of the opportunity to blackmail us with the nuclear threat. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace, and we will do all we can to preserve it," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted. "...Today all efforts must be channeled in one direction -- that of averting nuclear catastrophe. We resolutely call on the United States to embark on that path." What about official Washington? When correspondents turned to representatives of the administration, they "had nothing to say." And not without reason. As (E. Garrels) of ABC noted, "certain officials express concern over the fact that Yu.V. Andropov's words have been heard in Europe. By putting forward his ideas now, Reagan could intensify the Europeans' doubts over American policy. They are already concerned at plans for the forthcoming deployment of American missiles on the continent." After some confusion the U.S. State Department forced out an expression of perplexity at the "sharp tone" of Soviet remarks. Did Washington really expect applause for the White House's latest fit of nuclear hysteria?

In pursuing a course of averting nuclear war the Soviet Union attaches great significance to the most representative organization -- the United Nations. In a talk with UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, Yu. V. Andropov stressed the responsibility for preserving peace and preventing nuclear war which rests on state leaders and also on the United Nations in the conditions of the exacerbation of international tension, and drew attention to the wide range of Soviet proposals directed toward the attainment of this goal. J. Perez de Cuellar assessed highly the Soviet Union's efforts to lessen the nuclear threat.

Easter Campaign

The Easter holidays have just begun in the West. New York marks them with the traditional parade of bonnets, in which street magicians also take part. U.S. President R. Reagan has gone to the other end of America, to his ranch in California, to celebrate Easter.

But before that, he performed a series of Easter tricks of a militarist propaganda nature, with the intention of making the administration's military policy look attractive. Even at a meeting with schoolchildren the White House chief said that "they (the USSR -- Ye.R.) have overtaken us so far and are so far ahead of us in military might that it was only when they saw that we are fully determined to regenerate our armed forces...that they came to the conference table." That is how the U.S. President educates American children, keeping quiet, without a shadow of embarrassment, about the fact that it was not the USSR, but Washington which thwarted the ratification of the SALT II treaty and that while the USSR was "overtaking" the United States, the latter managed to increase its strategic nuclear warheads alone from 4,000 to over 10,000. However, there is nothing surprising about it, when the President even said of those American legislators who criticize the White House's Washington policy: "They are talking rubbish and don't know what they are saying."

Exactly a week separates two program speeches by Reagan -- on questions of U.S. military policy and on the so-called "interim proposal."

Apart from the standard effusions on the "Soviet military threat," the President's two speeches are linked by one desire -- to justify a program for U.S. rearming on a vast scale, which will cost nearly $2 trillion in just 5 years; to justify the creation of a nuclear first-strike potential, or to put it more simply, nuclear aggression. As THE NEW YORK TIMES reported, Reagan's advisers regard these speeches as parts of a "trilogy": Next week there will be another speech, on the question of the MX mobile missiles.

On 23 March, alongside the call to continue to follow the path of qualitative modernization of U.S. strategic offensive arms, the President made public his decision to begin development of the ABM weapons of the future.

In particular, it is a question of using laser devices in space as a means of taking out ICBM's and satellites. As the Baltimore SUN newspaper once wrote, "since the laser beam passes freely through the atmosphere, in theory it will be able to burn a hole in the missile's body and thus cause it to break up in flight." Thus the United States, while building up its first nuclear strike potential, plans at the same time to paralyze Soviet strategic systems, depriving the USSR of the capability for a retaliatory strike.

In parallel, the White House seeks to create an additional nuclear first-strike potential in Western Europe. The main gamble is on new nuclear missile weapons, first and foremost the Pershing II missiles, which are capable of reaching Soviet territory in a matter of minutes. And in order to neutralize the antiwar movement and reassure West Europeans, Washington puts forward all kinds of proposals intended to wreck the possibility of reaching agreement on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. Such is the "zero option," and such is the "interim proposal" put forward in the 30 March speech. They are both attempts to put the USSR in an unequal position and undermine parity in Europe and the world. Now proposing identical "ceilings" for the Soviet medium-range missiles already deployed and for the American missiles which the United States intends to deploy in addition to the medium-range facilities NATO already has, Washington is once again failing to take account of the British and French nuclear missile potential and American forward-based facilities.

As THE WASHINGTON POST notes, "in Bonn, London and Paris leading experts in defense and arms control are becoming convinced that the deployment of the new generation of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe will begin this year in any case." That is also the aim of the White House's new "initiative."

The White House's Easter actions are a desperate attempt to lesson the American's growing concern at the White House's dangerous policy. The recent adoption by the House of Representatives of an alternative federal budget providing for some reduction in military spending is further evidence that it is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the will of millions of voters, particularly when the election campaign has in essence already begun. It is no accident that hysterical notes can be heard increasingly frequently in recent speeches by the present White House chief....

Alarm Is Not Lessening

How did Western Europe greet Washington's Easter campaign? Practically the only person in the ABM sphere was M. Thatcher, although in her own Defense Ministry they met with a "mixed reaction." This venture "met with a very cool reception in Western Europe." Britain's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes, noting that Reagan's statement "could only mean a considerable increase in military spending and a blow against the possibility of controlling the arms race."

As for the "interim proposal," NATO leaders, who had been notified a week in advance about the step Washington was preparing, were prevented by the burden of Atlantic "solidarity" and illusory hopes of NATO military superiority from straightening up and taking a look around.

London, for instance, is concerned to damp down the antiwar movement in Britain by any means at its disposal -- repressions, the creation of a special secret government group to coordinate actions against peace fighters, or attempts to pass off the "interim proposal: as some kind of sign of Washington's "flexibility." The other day the Tories staged a progaganda show at the American base at Greenham Common, inviting journalists there for the purpose. It is there that it is planned to site the first American cruise missiles in December of this year. But it is also there that a British women's "peace camp" has grown up at the gates of the base, becoming this symbol of the struggle against the deployment of American missiles. Only a few days after the Tories' "show" tens of thousands of Britons formed a "human chain" blocking all seven gates to the base and a nearby nuclear weapons production plant.

The broadest strata of the FRG population feel extremely great concern at plans to turn FRG territory into a launch pad for the Pentagon's missiles. In this connection great responsibility rests with the coalition government formed in Bonn the other day, headed once again by H. Kohl, chairman of the Chrisitan Democratic Union. Judging from Bonn's official statements, people there are still oriented more toward the Pentagon's wishes on the missile question that toward promoting the attainment of a mutually acceptable agreement in Geneva. This is indicated, in particular, by Bonn's position of support for the "interim proposal." At the same time in the FRG, as in neighboring Belgium and other countries, major political and public forces are increasingly loudly demanding the renunciation of the deployment of missiles on any terms and the continuation of talks until a positive result is achieved. The will of people of good will has again been expressed in recent days in mass "spring peace marches."

"No American attempts to reduce their plans concerning medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe make any impression on the European peace movement. It even plans to redouble its efforts in the struggle against NATO strategy in 1983," the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR newspaper writes.

"To a considerable extent the profound effect which the peace movement is having on the European public acts as pressure on President Reagan, forcing him to propose an interim option on cruise and Pershing II missiles. But the peace fighters leave no room for doubt that their aim is still for there to be no missiles at all, neither cruise nor Pershing." The White House's Easter conjuring trick did not come off. Both Washington and those NATO figures who support its dangerous plans will have to reckon with that fact.

"Trainers" From Langley

It is well known that the first victims of American imperialism early in our century were Cuba and other countries in the Caribbean and Central America. Even today Washington operates in the spirit of the creed of the then U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt, who brandished a "big stick" and sought to make the Caribbean a U.S. "inland lake." Even today Washington is trying to use the formulas described by O. Henry in the satirical story "Cabbages and Kings" to install its own puppets in Central American countries -- "monkeys" trained by specialists in "dirty deeds" from CIA headquarters at Langley.

The administration gives military support to the bloody Salvadoran regime, which was brought to the brink of destruction under pressure from the people's uprising and exists only on U.S. support. Washington has elaborated a "program for reconciliation" of the Salvadorans and for stepping up U.S. interference, following in the footsteps of the American punitive forces in Vietnam.

On the administration's instructions, CIA "trainers" unleashed gangs of supporters of the former Nicaraguan dictator Somoza against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. This operation was described by NBC television as the "second phase" of the CIA's long-term plan for the overthrow of the Sandinista government. The "first phase" provided for the selection and training of counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. The bandits' "nerve center," TIME reports, is a "general staff" taking the form of an "American agency staffed exclusively by CIA experts and representatives of the command of the U.S. Southern Military District located in the Panama Canal zone."

In the course of 2 weeks of fighting most of the gangs were encircled by revolutionary forces. The counterrevolutionaries' attempt to occupy a number of settlements and create an "internal front" for the struggle within the country did not succeed. The idea was that they would be able to attract a section of the population onto their side. But as American correspondent A. Riding admits, the Somozists "received little support in Nicaragua." Another failure has been added to the list of failures by the CIA, operating on the White House's instructions.

The danger has not passed. The invasion goes on. But the Nicaraguan people are watching over the revolution's gains. All who value peace and freedom are on their side. In the course of the UN Security Council discussion which ended the other day, Washington's acts of sabotage against progressive regimes in Central America and the Caribbean were severely criticized.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco stated in the UN Security Council that his country is ready for a peaceful settlement of all disputes through talks. Nicaragua is also prepared for a summit meeting with Honduras in the presence of representatives of Venezuela and Mexico, and for dialogue with the United States. The Nicaraguan people will undoubtedly be able to defend their freedom and independence and their right to a new life. The times of "Cabbages and Kings," times when the United States could brandish the "big stick" and resort to nuclear blackmail with impunity, have passed. It is time Washington realized that.

ASEAN-EEC MINISTERS MEETING IN BANGKOK REVIEWED

LD030826 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 3 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- The interests of the monopolies of the USA, Japan, and Western Europe have crossed in South-East Asia which abounds in natural resources as well as in cheap labour force, Vsevolod Kalinin, PRAVDA's Bangkok correspondent, writes in the newspaper. He comments on the results of the Bangkok conference of the foreign ministers of ASEAN and EEC countries, where matters of trade-and-economic relations as well as a number of political problems were discussed.

Over the incomplete five years, the correspondent points out, this is already the fourth meeting of the ministers representing the South-East Asian "five" and the West European "ten". "From year to year their competition acquires an increasingly tough character. According to the Bangkok mission of the EEC Commission, the ASEAN now accounts for only three per cent of the foreign trade of the Common Market countries. EEC capital investments in the region account for 14 per cent of the aggregate sum of investments abroad whereas those of Japan and the USA account for 32 and 16 per cent respectively".

At the meeting in Bangkok, the commentary points out, ASEAN countries more resolutely came out in favour of the establishment of equitable economic contacts with the Common Market. Under discussion was the question of how "to breathe more life" into the package agreement on economic cooperation between the EEC and the ASEAN, signed in 1980. The five managed to secure that noted in the joint declaration was the danger of protectionism as well as the need to maintain liberal and open conditions of trade and to broaden it at all levels.

At the same time, as the press points out, the EEC-ASEAN meeting was not without Washington's invisible presence, Vsevolod Kalinin stresses. It was precisely under Washington's pressure that a hullabaloo was raised around the so-called Kampuchean problem. The discussion of such phoney "issue" undoubtedly only diverted the participants in the conference from those problems which are of real concern to the peoples of Southeast Asia and Western Europe. "The main of them is to avert the threat of a nuclear war. The prevention of war is the primary condition for the development of trade and other forms of cooperation between the states of the world".

COVERAGE OF CHALLENGER SPACE SHUTTLE LAUNCH

Launch for 'Military Purposes'

LD051423 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Apr 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Dmitriy Morozov and Igor Surguchev]

[Text] AFP reports from Houston that all systems on board the U.S. space shuttle Challenger launched yesterday are functioning faultlessly. A statement to this effect was made by NASA. At the same time flight Director (Greene) admitted that part of the heat-resistant covering of the Challenger's engines has become loose. He added, however, that this does not present a serious problem for the return of the spacecraft to earth. The report also notes that due to engine trouble the flight launch was postponed from 10 January.

The flight, being conducted by a crew of four people, should last for 5 days and 18 minutes. On Saturday the spaceship is returning to Edwards Air Force Base in California. During the flight, two crew members are expected to spend time in open space. The agency reports about the various scientific experiments which will be conducted and about the forthcoming launch of a communications satellite from Challenger. The agency does not say a word, however, about the military purposes of the flight. It is known that more than 50 percent of the entire shuttle program has been developed by the Pentagon and is conducted in conformity with the plans of the present U.S. Administration to use space for the deployment of lethal weapons, including laser, there.

'Militarising Outer Space'

LD052103 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] New York April 5 TASS -- The United States has lifted off the reusable spaceship Challenger with four astronauts abroad from Cape Canaveral, Florida, after more than two-month delay. The 5-day mission program provides for the launching of a communications satellite and a space walk by two crew members.

Challenger, like its predecessor Columbia, will be actively used by the U.S. military for militarising outer space. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that during its scheduled flight in December 1983 the experiments would be performed exclusively with military purposes. In all, more than a third of the 311 planned flights by reusable spaceships are "reserved" for the Pentagon. Moreover, by 1985 the U.S. Defense Department plans to build a special launching complex for shuttle spaceships at the Air Force Base Vandenburg in California.

With the help of shuttles the U.S. military intends to lift into orbit space satellites and navigational satellites for guiding strategic bombers and ballistic missiles to targets.

The United States is now forcing the implementation of the program which was proposed by President Reagan. As the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said, the dangerous program invisioned the development and launching of up to 100 orbital stations carrying laser and particle beam weapons as well as detectors to spot ballistic missiles. According to expert estimates, the program will cost the American tax-payers 500 billion dollars.

Tokyo April 5 TASS -- The launching of the spaceship Challenger pursues military ends, the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN said in a comment on the U.S. plans involving the use of the spaceship. It pointed out that the launch followed immediately after President Reagan's announcement of a large-scale effort to develop an antimissile defence system, which provides, in particular, for placing laser weapons in space. The launching of this spaceship is fraught with the danger of a further escalation of the arms race and its extension into space, KYODO TSUSHIN said.

ZHUKOV SUMMARIZES PENTAGON WAR 'SCENARIO'

LD042250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2112 GMT 4 Apr 83

["Scriptwriters From the Pentagon" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr (TASS) -- Seeking to accustom public opinion to the thought that war is inevitable, the Pentagon has drafted a scenario which has become known to journalists. I have not made a slip in saying the word "scenario," Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA's political observer writes. That is what U.S. generals called their document, having attached it to the Pentagon's 106-page plan which is secret too and "is intended, as UPI stresses, for determining the direction of military policy and planning for the armed forces and resources for 1985-89 fiscal years at an overall sum of almost $2 trillion."

The scenario includes a period of 125 days. As usual, the responsibility for starting the war is laid, of course, without any reasons, on the Soviet Union. It all has to start, in the Pentagon's opinion, from...a Soviet invasion of Iran.

And here, as one says, it begins to roll [poshlo-poyekhalo]. Generals describe in detail what will happen "42 days before the beginning"; "37 days before the beginning"; "16 days before the begining"; "12 days before the beginning"; "6 days before the beginning;" and, eventually, how the shooting on land, sea, in Asia, in the Indian Ocean, in Europe, everywhere will start.

One action flashes up after another, planned by the Pentagon suposedly to repel an attack by 24 Soviet divisions, which are, "possibly", falling upon Iran: "The United States demands that the Russians show restraint and deploys its own troops on Iranian territory"; "Saudi Arabia gives permission for the presence of American forces"; "American aircraft launch strikes at the rear of the Soviet positions"; "American units and subunits are deployed to strengthen NATO"; "Washington announces general mobilization"; "the United States deploys reinforcements in South Korea" and so on and so forth.

I repeat, this is no Hollywood script for the latest fantasyfilm. This is a scenario for war, compiled by the generals of the Pentagon, Yuriy Zhukov stresses.

Washington knows perfectly well that the USSR has not intended and does not intend to attack Iran, or any other country. The official scenario published by UPI demonstrates absolutely openly and completely realistically upon what basis the Pentagon so zealously builds military bases in the Near East, on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean, in Japan and in many other countries around the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries.

REAGAN PROPOSES RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN PRODUCTS

LD051248 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- The Reagan administration continues to resort to gross blackmail against those countries which try to develop mutually-beneficial economic contacts with the Soviet Union.

The President has sent to Congress a bill calling for tougher protectionist restrictions against products of those countries which supply the USSR with high technology equipment in violation of American instructions. It applies first and foremost to countries in which foreign affiliates of U.S. corporation or companies using American licenses operate.

If any country violates Washington's arbitrary ban, imports from it to the United States, under the draft bill, are to be curtailed.

UPI points out in this connection that Washington's step is a direct continuation of the administration's futile attempt to prevent the West European countries from supplying the USSR with equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. Last year Washington resorted to gross intervention in the affairs of its allies and imposed "sanctions" without precedent in the history of state to state relations on several West European companies. This futile course, which could in no way hamper the construction of the gas pipeline, only helped to whip up contradictions between the United States and its West European allies and caused ire in those countries over the U.S. dictatorial methods. A wave of outrage over these piratic actions in Western Europe forced the White House to back down and to lift its "embargo."

Meanwhile, as its latest step shows, Washington has not at all given up its attempts to dictate by means of gross pressure and flagrant intervention in internal affairs to other countries what policy they should adopt towards the USSR. This brazen and imperially arrogant course is being denounced ever stronger in Western Europe. The Danish Parliament, for instance, decided by the overwhelming majority to renounce the discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union which are being imposed by the United States. As former Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, the leading opposition party in the country, stressed, "the policy of sanctions has outlived its usefulness and is a futile exercise."

The White House's steps cause just as much outrage in the United States itself. Participants in a confernece held the other day by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce stated that Washington's discriminatroy measures would eventually boomerang.

TIKHONOV MEETS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD041346 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has received in the Kremlin today Masuo Takashima, ambassador of Japan to the USSR, at his request. The conversation between them touched upon a number of problems of mutual interest.

JAPAN PLANS 'TACTICAL TRAINING' WITH U.S.

LD051048 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 5, TASS -- The Japanese Armed Forces are preparing to test joint operations with U.S. nuclear units on sea lanes. That was admitted in an official statement by Chief of the Japan Defence Agency Harouo Natsume.

Answering in parliament an interpellation from a communist deputy, Natsume, as is reported by the newspaper AKAHATA, said that the self-defence forces would also conduct joint military exercises with the United States "to perfect tactical training". He noted that the command of the Japanese Armed Forces would ignore whether American units are equipped with nuclear weapons or not.

The statement by the head of the Japan's Defence Agency shows that the ruling circles of the country fully orient themselves to U.S. nuclear strategy. On the one hand, Tokyo puts the country's territory at the disposal of American military bases, on the other hand -- it draws up plans of joint operations with the U.S. nuclear forces.

With full assistance of the government, the newspaper AKAHATA writes today, Japan has already been turned into Asia's biggest bridgehead for furthering Reagan's conception of "a limited" nuclear war. This carries the threat of Japan's becoming a nuclear battle arena, and in the final account, its destruction, the newspaper stresses.

U.S.-JAPANESE NUCLEAR COOPERATION REVIEWED

LD052240 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo April 5 TASS -- Contrary to official denials of the Japanese Government, the United States has long been using Japan's territory for the emplacement of nuclear weapons, assigning to Japan the role of a most important place d'armes in the Pentagon's plans of unleashing a nuclear war. The sinister process of turning Japan into the United States "unsinkable nuclear aircraft carrier" is being sped up with every year.

The first report that the Japanese authorities allowed the Pentagon in violation of the foundations of the Japanese Constitution to deploy nuclear weapons in the country came from deputy of the Japanese Parliament Yanosuke Narazaki. Back in 1971 he said that he had "irrefutable proof" that U.S. nuclear weapons were deployed at the U.S. Base Iwakuni near Hiroshima. According to him, specifically, one of the five squadrons of the airborne division of Marines basing there was then equipped with nuclear weapons. Besides that, the U.S. military, according to him, were using the base as a transshipment post for bringing nuclear weapons to other U.S. bases on the Japanese territory, specifically on Okinawa.

This evidence was soon supplemented with new information which clearly revealed the dangerous course of the Japanese ruling circles at "nuclear cooperation" with the USA. Thus, in 1974 U.S. retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, giving a testimony in the U.S. Congress said that U.S. aircraft carriers that were calling to Japanese ports from time to time had nuclear weapons on board which contradicts directly the provisions of Japan's Constitution.

This fact was confirmed by former high-placed official of the Pentagon Daniel Ellsberg who participated directly in the working out of the United States nuclear strategy with regard to Japan. Late in the seventies he stated publicly that nuclear weapons, supposedly hydrogen bombs with a yield of over one megaton, were kept at the U.S. Base Iwakuni in the fifties and sixties. Besides that he noted that in the same period the United States was keeping "on a permanent basis" a ship with nuclear weapons on board close to Japan's coasts.

Former U.S. Ambassador in Tokyo Edwin Reishauer admitted in an interview to the newspaper MAINICHI in 1981 that the Japanese Government secretly agreed in 1960 to the calls to Japanese ports of U.S. ships with nuclear weapons on board and to the landing of U.S. planes carrying nuclear weapons at Japanese airfields. Moreover, the ambassador, indulging in confidences, admitted that the official denials of this by the Japanese authorities and Tokyo's assurances that the Japanese authorities are scrupulously observing the three "non-nuclear principles" assumed not to acquire, not to have, and not to manufacture nuclear weapons were nothing else but a "deception".

Member of the Japanese parliament K. Miyamoto, Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan Tetsuzo Fuwa, the newspaper AKAHATA pointed many times of late to the fact that U.S. nuclear weapons are kept at U.S. bases in Japan. [sentence as received]

The United States' efforts to harness Japan to its "nuclear chariot" intensified remarkably of late. Alongside the deployment of the new generation of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe, the Pentagon worked out the plan of their deployment in the Far East, specifically in Japan. Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Ocean area Admiral Robert Long announced this in an interview to the ASAHI EVENING NEWS in the spring of 1981. In the summer of that year this was confirmed by the Pentagon's high official, Rear Admiral David Jones at a meeting with Japanese parliamentarian Y. Hata. In the beginning of the next year, Commander of the U.S. Navy in the Pacific Admiral James Watkins said that the decision to deploy cruise missiles in the Far East had been taken by the Reagan administration, and the then Foreign Minister of Japan Yoshio Sakurauchi speaking in parliament in February announced that the United States had informed the Japanese Government of that decision.

The scopes of nuclear cooperation between Washington and Tokyo widened particularly after the coming to power of the present conservative Government of Japan. Thus, following the recent visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to the United States the visit during which he gave the promises to turn Japan into the U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier", the Japanese Government issued a directive to the country's armed forces to prepare for the drilling of joint operations with U.S. units equipped with nuclear weapons. Chief of the Defence Department of Japan's Defence Agency H. Natsume was compelled to admit this in parliament the other day. Commenting on this decision, the newspaper AKAHATA stresses that Japan has already been turned into the biggest place d'armes in Asia for the implementation of Reagan's concept of a "limited" nuclear war. This threatens to turn Japan into an arena of nuclear combat and in the long run threatens Japan with destruction, the newspaper writes.

'VALID ALARM' IN INDIA AT PAKISTANI MILITARISM

PM051323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Valid Alarm"]

[Text] Delhi, 1 Apr -- The militarist policy of the Ziaul Haq administration, which is actively encouraged by Washington, is causing valid alarm in India. According to an India press agency report, Pakistan intends to use military supplies from the United States to increase its armed forces by 6 infantry divisions, strengthening them by 17 tank battalions, 34 artillery divisions, 10 antiaircraft divisions, helicopters and aircraft, including F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

These preparations represent a real threat to India's security. The Defense Ministry's annual report published here emphasizes the need to maintain the higher vigilance in connection with Pakistan's receipt of the latest arms and the alarming reports that it is traveling the path of creating its own nuclear weapons.

Attention is also drawn here to the fact that Islamabad has recently been continuing to raise the so-called "Kashmir question" and cherishes plans to annex part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir which it occupies. Local observers voice the opinion that all these actions are directly concerted with U.S. policy in Asia. In full accordance with the Washington administration's designs, LINK magazine writes, Pakistan is gradually turning into a champion of American imperialism's aggressive strategy and into an instrument for putting pressure on India and other independent states in the region.

U.S. TO BOOST FINANCIAL AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM011113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Baykov report: "When the Mask is Down"]

[Text] Kabul, 30 Mar -- In his message to a gathering of Basmach rabble ringleaders U.S. President R. Reagan admitted that his administration intends to considerably increase the scale of the undeclared war against the DRA. In 5 years the United States has granted Afghan counterrevolutionaries aid amounting to a total of $218 million, and this year Washington intends to appropriate more than $100 million for arming and training Basmach gangs. Thus Washington intends to work not toward a settlment of the situation which has arisen over Afghanistan, but in the opposite direction. "A new stage in the escalation of U.S. interference in Afghan affairs" -- that is how the Kabul newspaper KABUL NEW TIMES assesses President Reagan's message.

KORNIYENKO MEETS AFGHANISTAN'S DOST AT AIRPORT

PM051249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route to Buenos Aires"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and DRA Foreign Minister, arrived 1 April in Moscow, enroute to Buenos Aires. At the Airport he was met by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

CONTROVERSY IN PHILIPPINES OVER U.S. NUCLEAR ARMS

PM051329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Kuznetsov "Rejoinder": "Neither Yes Nor No"]

[Text] Manila [no date given] -- There are nuclear weapons at the U.S. military bases at Subic Bay and Clark Field, located on Philippine soil. The statement to this effect made by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, a prominent Philippine public figure, elicited an angry reaction from the American Embassy in Manila. Newspapers and magazines were urgently sent materials "proving" the need for an American military presence in the Philippines. At the same time the editors of all the major newspapers were brisquely "requested" to refrain from "comments and judgements on such a disputed subject" as U.S. bases. And one of the journalists was simply threatened with violence.

In addition John Foster, an official spokesman for the American Embassy, declared that "L. Tanada's claims are absolutely groundless." Foster should have stopped there -- perhaps some people would have taken the diplomat at his word. But then the official spokesman was heard to utter this reservation: "The U.S. Administration adheres to a policy of not confirming or denying the presence of nuclear weapons in specific places."

It is known that the U.S. bases are precisely "specific places" equipped with nuclear weapons. And the Filipinos demand that the American Administration remove its bases from their land.

THAI DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES KOMAROVA DELEGATION

PM310851 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report published under the Rubric "In Brief"]

[Text] Bangkok, 29 March -- The delegation of leading workers from USSR social security organs headed by RSFSR Minister of Social Security D.P. Komarova, which is on a visit in Thailand, was received today by Thai Deputy Premier Praman Adireksan. During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed questions of the development of bilateral relations and spoke in favor of expanding contacts in different fields.

USTINOV CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT TO GDR

Arrival, Activities Begin

OW060602 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 2200 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] A Soviet Military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, left Moscow today for Berlin for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other comrades. [Video shows USSR TV photo of Ustinov with Aliyev and Kulikov on his left at the airport.] Among those present was Egon Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

At the Schonefeld Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the USSR and the GDR, the delegation was met by Army General Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and other officials. Among those present was Comrade Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR.

On the same day Heinz Hoffmann had a talk with the Soviet military delegation headed by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov.

In the second half of the day the Soviet military delegation arrived in Erfurt.

Ustinov, Hoffmann: 'Complete Unanimity'

LD060056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Army General Hoffmann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of defense held a conversation in Berlin with the Soviet military delegation which has arrived there and which is headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense.

During the conversation, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and in a spirit of complete unanimity, comrades Ustinov and Hoffmann gave a high assessment of the firm class and combat alliance between the two fraternal countries and their armed forces. The defense ministers pointed out the great danger to the cause of peace throughout the world which is posed by the strivings of the most dangerous circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, to tip the military balance of forces in their favor. The sides stressed that the servicemen of the armed forces of the USSR and the National People's Army of the GDR acting in the spirit of the Prague Political Delcaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw pact member-countries, would do everything possible to thwart these aggressive intrigues of imperialism and to dependably protect peace.

PRAVDA CITES JARUZELSKI SPEECH ON ECONOMIC TASKS

PM051221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Aktiv Conference"]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Apr -- As PAP reports, an all-Poland conference of the worker aktiv convened by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the Polish Government has ended in Warsaw.

The conference participants discussed the tasks stemming from the government economic programs recently submitted to the Polish Sejm.

The concluding speech at the conference was delivered by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

In developing the struggle against inflation, mismanagement, waste and harmful habits, he said, the party leadership and the government are tackling a harder task than hitherto, a task which is frequently unpopular and very complex from an organizational viewpoint. People's power itself will not surmount the difficulties. Only the entire people, and the working class above all, can achieve this.

USTINOV NATIONAL DAY GREETING TO HUNGARY

PM051811 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense.

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and the Hungarian People's Army Servicemen on your national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

In past years the Hungarian working people, under the leadership of the party of communists, have implemented fundamental socioeconomic transformations in the country and on the basis of the advantages of the socialist system, have achieved successes in developing the economy, science and culture, and improving the people's welfare.

We assess highly the relations of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation which have formed between our peoples and armies. Soviet servicemen will continue to do everything necessary for their development.

We wish you and the entire personnel of the Hungarian People's Army further successes in consolidating your motherland's defense capability and the combat alliance of the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

With Communist greetings. Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

SHALAYEV DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARIAN COOPERATIVE

PM050923 Moscow TRUD in Russian 24 Mar 83 p 3

[Correspondent N. Yugov dispatch: "Guests of Hungarian Peasants"]

[Text] Debrecen, 23 Mar -- The Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev is continuing its official visit to Hungary.

On 23 March the Soviet delegation visited the Voeroescsillag agricultural cooperative in Hajdu Bihar district.

The Soviet delegation was accompanied by S. Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council [SZOT].

There was a meeting with members of the farm leadership and leading specialists at the cooperative's central office. The guests were cordially greeted by I. Szabo, cooperative chairman, Hungarian National Assembly deputy and MSZMP Central Committee member. He described in detail the results of the cooperative's production activity and the collective's achievements in the cultural and social spheres.

The Voeroescsillag cooperative was set up in 1950. There were only a few dozen families there then. Now the cooperative has over 2,500 families -- 3,200 people.

In the last 10 years annual yields of 63 quintals of wheat, 100 quintals of corn and 600 quintals of sugar beet per hectare have been achieved here.

Stockraising is the farm's second most important sector: The cooperative maintains 4,000 head of cattle and fattens 60,000 pigs and 40,000 sheep annually. The average milk yield per cow is 5,500 liters a year. Great attention is being paid to rearing poultry.

"These results," I. Szabo said, "were achieved by socialist transformations in the Hungarian countryside which were implemented in accordance with Lenin's agrarian policy consistently pursued by our party. These great results are also based," he continued, "on the cooperative's intensive labor, the efficient socialist organization of labor and the comprehensive utilization of the achievements of agricultural science and technology as well as the experience of the USSR and other socialist countries. A great role in obtaining big crops of wheat, for example, was played by premium Soviet strains such as Bezostaya, Yubileynaya and others."

Truly fruitful friendship links Hungary's Voeroescsillag cooperative with Lithuania's Ritu Aushra kolkhoz (Kedaynskiy Rayon). A cooperation contract has been concluded between the two farms' collectives.

"We find this cooperation with the Lithuanian kolkhoz very beneficial," I. Szabo said. "Our partners have organized their construction work well. We are applying their experience in that sphere with success here. Our Soviet colleagues' results in the provision of creches, kindergartens and preschool institutions are also interesting. I am not now talking simply of the Lithuanian kolkhoz members' considerable results in various spheres of agricultural production."

The Soviet guests viewed the cooperative's farm and familiarized themselves the peasants' lives and daily rountine.

The Soviet trade union delegation was accompanied on its tour of the country by J. Timmer, SZOT secretary, K. Szlovatsik, SZOT member and director of the SZOT International Relations Department, and other officials.

BULGARIA'S STANISHEV ON USSR TREATY JUBILEE

PM050809 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Mar 83 First Edition p 5

[Article by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary: "Unity of Thoughts and Deeds"]

[Text] Sofia [no date given] -- Thirty five years ago, on 18 March 1948, one of the brightest pages was written in the annals of Bulgarian-Soviet relations -- the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between Bulgaria and the USSR was concluded in Moscow. This historic document, based on the unshakable principles of proletarian internationalism, created good prospects for strengthening the alliance between the BCP and the CPSU and between our young republic and the great land of the soviets. It made an important contribution to strengthening peace and social progress in the Balkans and in Europe.

The treaty of 18 March 1948 holds a special, fundamental place among the countless ties inseperably linking Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The qualitatively new type of relations between Bulgarian and the USSR as sovereign countries was sealed in law, guaranteeing freedom and independence for our young people's democracy state and acting as a guarantor of the irreversibility of the new social system on Bulgarian soil. The winged idea of the great internationalist, Georgi Dimitrov, about genuine friendship with the Soviet Union being as necessary for Bulgaria's national independence and prosperity as "sun and air are for any living being" found living and real expression in it.

Socialist Bulgaria has for almost four decades now been advancing confidently in a united front with the fraternal Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The historic role and effectiveness of the 1948 treaty as a reliable basis of Bulgarian-Soviet relations is best evaluated according to the results scored along the path that has been traveled. This path is marked by achievements which fill us with pride.

The significance of the BCP Central Committee April (1956) plenum, which created the most favourable conditions for making full use of all opportunities laid down in the treaty in the interests of both peoples and of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and in the interests of peace and security on earth is unfading.

Over the decades which have passed since the April plenum Georgi Dimitrov's behest has been fulfilled -- Bulgaria has achieved what has taken other countries a century to accomplish. The Bulgarian working class and the entire Bulgarian people, rallied around the Communist Party, have radically changed the face of their country. Bulgaria's role and authority in the world arena are growing constantly. Its relations with the Soviet Union have risen to a qualitatively new level.

The new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed between Bulgaria and the USSR in Sofia on 12 May 1967 is a continuation and ddevelopment of the treaty of 18 March 1948. It gave a powerful impetus to the deepening and all-round development of cooperation between our countries. In the words of Comrade T. Zhivkov, the new treaty is the fruit of the complete unity of thoughts and deeds in which the past, present and future, the feelings and ideas, and the interests and aspirations of the Bulgarian and Soviet Communists and both countries' working people are merging.

Bulgarian-Soviet relations are developing particularly intensively in a decisive sphere of human activity -- material production. A general scheme for specialization and cooperative production in the sphere of material production between Bulgaria and the USSR through 1990 was signed in Sofia in September 1979. Its implementation will undoubtedly promote to a great extent the deepening of cooperation between our peoples and the successful resolution of large-scale tasks.

The development of economic relations is reflected particularly clearly in the growth of mutual trade turnover. If in 1945 it constituted R121 million, in the current year it will exceed R10 billion!

The significance of the stable and dynamic development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations, based on the unshakable foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was again confirmed at the meeting between Comrades T. Zhivkov and Yu.V. Andropov in Moscow in December of last year.

The concerted policy of the socialist community countries and their unity of action in the international arena on a question of exclusive importance -- the preservation of peace on earth -- is a guarantee of the invariability of this course. The peace initiatives of the CPSU and the Soviet state meet with deep understanding and all-round support in Bulgaria. Yu.V. Andropov's proposals advanced in his report to the festive session in Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR met with a widespread response in our country. Our party's, country's and people's position is fully identical with that expressed by Yu.V. Andropov: "...nuclear war, be it small or large-scale, limited or total, must be prevented. There is no more important task now than to stop the instigators of a new war. The vital interests of all peoples demand this."

The activity of Bulgaria and the USSR in the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA are also based on brotherhood and unity. The Political Declaration which was unanimously adopted at the Political Consultative Committee session in Prague last January is a new clear confirmation of the aims and nature of the socialist community's defence alliance. This exceptionally important document was dictated by a genuine desire to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgaria's working people are engaged in peaceful creative work and are marking the 35th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the two fraternal countries with worthy deeds. They look to the future with confidence, fully determined to follow unswervingly the main road of building a developed socialist society in our country.

MORE INFORMATION ON FRENCH EXPULSION OF SOVIETS

'Responsibility for the Consequences'

LD061015 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1001 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr (TASS) -- Several days ago, the French authorities, without any grounds whatsoever and resorting to obviously fabricated pretexts which have nothing in common with reality, asked a number of the staff of the Soviet embassy and of other Soviet establishments in France to leave the country.

Representations to the French side in the USSR Foreign Ministry and through the Soviet Embassy in Paris have made the most decisive protest in connection with this completely arbitrary action. It has been stressed that the responsibility for the consequences of it in Soviet-French relations will lie completely with those who thought it up and implemented it.

Soviet Expellees Depart

NC051353 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 5 (AFP) -- The Soviet Aeroflot Ilyshin 86 repatriating the 47 expelled Soviet nationals and their families took off from here this afternoon for Moscow, where it was scheduled to land around 1645 GMT.

Most of the Russians did not go through the departure lounge but were driven directly by Soviet Embassy minibuses to the aircraft area, beyond the view of reporters.

But some 20 wives and children, accompanied by a number of men, went through the normal embarkation route. All refused to talk to reporters, but waved bouquets of flowers at cameramen before heading for the departure lounge.

Soviet Sources View 'Provocation'

ND061025 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 6 (AFP) -- Soviet official sources and media remained silent here today on the expulsion yesterday from France of 47 Soviet diplomats and officials.

The arrival in Moscow late yesterday of the expelled Soviets -- accused of "activities incompatible with their status," which in diplomatic language means spying -- was handled in strict secrecy.

Neither radio nor television here has mentioned the unprecedented "clean sweep" in Franco-Soviet relations.

Soviet newspapers, furthermore, have not published the communique released yesterday by the Soviet Embassy in Paris "vigorously" protesting what it said was the "unfounded and arbitrary" decision of the French Government.

But in a dispatch datelined from the French capital, the Soviet news agency TASS transmitted a Soviet communique which said Paris would bear the responsibility for the "negative consequences" of the expulsions of Franco-Soviet relations. The communique said the French Government had been motivated by "political considerations."

Unofficial Soviet sources, however, called the French action an "inadmissible provocation" which could only "harm" bilateral relations.

The unofficial sources said they were "stunned and stupefied" by the French decision, which they said might have a double aim.

On the domestic front, they said, French President Francois Mitterrand was trying to increase the prestige of a "government losing influence" and to rally to its side part of the conservative opposition.

Internationally, according to the sources, Paris wanted once again to show its loyalty to Washington. But the sources said they "did not understand" why France would feel the need to "dot its i's (in this domain) since it has already shown it does not intend to strike out on its own, much less to come to terms with Moscow."

Meanwhile, Western sources here said Moscow's silence could be interpreted either as a desire to minimize the affair or as a period of reflection to decide on the reprisals to take.

USSR, FINLAND SEND TREATY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

Supreme Soviet Presidium

LD051844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a greetings telegram to President Mauno Koivisto of the Finnish Republic. It says:

We cordially congratulate you, Mr President, and in your person the people of friendly Finland, on the occasion of a momentous jubilee, the 35th anniversary of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland. The conclusion of the treaty of 6 April 1948 signalled a radical turn in relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. The consistent implementation of the points and principles laid down in the treaty has borne rich fruit for both countries and peoples. Mutual confidence, neighborliness, friendship, and fruitful cooperation in various spheres have been their inestimable possession. With the successes achieved in mutual relations the Soviet Union and Finland graphically demonstrate the advantages of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social structures. In the years of its operation the Soviet-Finnish treaty has proved itself well as an important factor of peace and peaceful coexistence in northern Europe and on the continent as a whole. Its significance is growing still further in the conditions of the present complex international situation. We express the conviction that the political line defined by the treaty will continue to remain the main direction of the progressive development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations in the interests of the peoples of both countries and of universal peace.

We wish you, Mr President, successes in your responsible state activity, and also prosperity and well-being to the people of Finland.

In his telegram President Mauno Koivisto of Finland congratulated the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the people of the Soviet Union on the 35th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between the USSR and Finland. The telegram stresses that the excellent relations between our countries, independent of the fluctuations of international politics, constitute a good example of how two countries of differing social systems can live as good neighbors.

Council of Ministers

LD052055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent the Finnish Prime Minister, Kalevi Sorsa, a telegram in which it conveys to him and to the Government of Finland sincere congratulations and good wishes in connection with the important date in the history of both countries -- the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Finnish 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The telegram expresses the conviction that the treaty, having convincingly proved its strength and vitality, will continue to reliably serve the interests of further developing the multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland and the cause of strengthening peace and international security.

In his telegram the Prime Minister of Finland stresses that the 1948 treaty constitutes a basic document in the friendly, good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union, on its firm basis large-scale, mutually beneficial cooperation, which has taken on stable forms, is being built.

FINNISH PREMIER HEADS DELEGATION TO MOSCOW

Gromyko-Stenback Talks Held

LD051643 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] The Soviet Union hopes that the talks on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe will continue although the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko last Saturday did reject the U.S. proposal for an interim solution in the missile dispute. This became evident in Foreign Minister Par Stenback's talks with Foreign Minister Gromyko in Moscow which lasted just under an hour. In the talks, Stenback and Gromyko discussed both the international situation and the relations between the two countries.

Stenback heads a Finnish delegation which arrived in the USSR today for a 2-day visit. The delegation is taking part in festivities to mark the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. After lunch the Finns had talks for about 45 minutes with Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. The talks mainly concerned bilateral trade relations. Details were not discussed in these talks either. Tikhonov did, however, promise that project cooperation would continue.

Officials Attend Luncheon, Soiree

LD051631 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- A governmental delegation of Finland headed by Foreign Minister Par Stenback arrived today in Moscow to take part in the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

On the same day Par Stenback was received by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

A luncheon in honour of the Finnish delegation was given on behalf of the USSR Government. Nikolay Tikhonov, Geydar Aliyev, Petr Demichev, other officials were present.

During the luncheon which passed in a friendly atmosphere Nikolay Tikhonov and Par Stenback exchanged the speeches which were met with applause.

A celebration meeting of the representatives of Moscow's public devoted to the anniversary of the treaty was held in the evening. Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, heads of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, Soviet and public organizations were in the presidium. The governmental delegation of Finland, other guests from the friendly country were in the presidium, too.

In their speeches the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-Finland" society Nikolay Talyzin and Par Stenback noted that the treaty had played a great role in the building of new, truly goodneighbourly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Tikhonov, Stenback Luncheon Speeches

LD051617 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- The relations of mutual confidence, friendship, and broad fruitful cooperation have been established and are successfully developing between the USSR and the Republic of Finland.

This has been emphasised by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov. He made today a speech at a luncheon which was given on behalf of the Government of the USSR in honour of the Finnish Governmental delegation led by Foreign Minister Par Stenback.

The delegation came to Moscow on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish treaty of Freindship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

The successfully developing political contacts are a great accomplishment of the Soviet Union and Finland, said Nikolay Tikhonov. Summit meetings, which became a good tradition, are influencing fruitfully and decisively the entire system of many-sided Soviet-Finnish cooperation.

The trade and economic links are dynamically developing. In this sphere our countries attained impressive results. This is promoted to a major extent by the long-term programme of development and deepening of trade-and-economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation up to the year of 1995.

The existence of such an efficient instrument as the treaty of 1948, the solid material basis of our relations, mutual confidence, which the Soviet and the Finnish peoples feel towards each other, enable us to view the morrow with confidence.

And now we can note with satisfaction that these many-faceted relations meet the fundamental interests of our peoples, and serve well the cause of peace in Europe and international cooperation.

Particularly topical is the task of consolidation of peace, preservation, and further development of the process of detente.

The influential circles in NATO countries, and above all in the United States, insistently follow the course based on confrontation, the course of undermining the military-strategic parity and attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and other state - members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

It is exactly this adventurist course which creates a threat to peace and security of the peoples.

The Soviet Union counters the course of the USA and NATO with a policy of peace and friendship with all the nations.

Finland has also made constructive initatives on more than one occasion in favour of peace and cooperation in the continent. This forcefully shows that smaller countries, too, can make their substantial contribution towards removing the threat of war and preserving and developing the process of detente.

The Soviet Union and Finland are marching in the common ranks and acting from common positions in the noble cause of struggle for peace and disarmament.

Nikolay Tikhonov expressed the confidence that the USSR and Finland, relying on the 1948 treaty, on the experience of cooperation in bilateral affairs, and on the international scene they have accumulated; would continue actively to develop their bilateral relations and to contribute to strengthening peace and international security.

Par Stenback characterised in his reply speech the jubilee that is being marked as a holiday of friendship between Finland and the Soviet Union.

At the same time, touching upon the problem of European and world detente, he stressed the need for the Madrid meeting to adopt a final document which would be in accord with the process initiated in Helsinki. "It should mean progress in all the fields of the Final Act and also meet the new challenges of our continent, the central one of which is, we think, the initiation of the process of disarmament in Europe."

"I am convinced that such a result would have a beneficial effect on the overall international situation today," the Finnish foreign minister continued. "At the same time a long-term basis would be created for the obligations assumed by the participating states in 1975. It would show that the basis of cooperation among participants will withstand even colder climates of international politics if it rests on the foundation of lasting and true interests of the sides."

Tikhonov, Stenback Hold Talks

PM061401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Apr 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has received in the Kremlin today the Finnish governmental delegation led by Foreign Minister Par Stenback who arrived in the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland.

In a conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, both sides stressed the historical role of the 1948 treaty to the establishment and development of genuinely good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Finland. An atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding the friendship created by the treaty makes it possible to develop successfully and over a long-term bilateral cooperation in the political, commercial, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields in accordance with the basic interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Par Stenback noted the importance of the meeting of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto in December 1982 to the further development of relations of friendship between the USSR and Finland. The participants in the meeting reaffirmed the commitment of the Soviet Union and Finland to the policy of peace and international detente. In this context they emphasized the importance of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty as a factor of strengthening peace and stability in the north of Europe and on the continent as a whole.

Taking part in the conversation were: from the Soviet side -- V.F. Stukalin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; from the Finnish side -- members of the government delegation; V. Helle, minister of labor; M. Miettunen, chairman of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society; T. Horn, board chairman of the Wartsila Joint Stock Company; J. Sund, chairman of the Food Industry Workers Trade Union; H. Helenius, Finnish Foreign Ministry first secretary; and also A. Karhila, Finnish ambassador to the USSR.

Talyzin, Stenback on Anniversary

LD051848 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 5 TASS -- Relations between the Soviet Union and Finland are a model of relations between two countries with different social systems, said Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-Finland" Society. He spoke today in Moscow at a celebration meeting devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland. The presidium of the meeting included the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland Par Stenback, who is heading a government delegation of Finland.

Nikolay Talyzin pointed out that the relations between the two neighbouring countries were characterised today by mutual confidence, friendship and large-scale fruitful cooperation. The Soviet-Finnish treaty provided a firm foundation for them, he said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland Par Stenback, who spoke at the meeting, stressed that the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Finland had promoted radical changes in relations between the two countries. He underlined that its prolongation without changes in 1955 and 1970 showed that the treaty met the interests of both states.

The minister pointed out the coincidence of views of Finland and the Soviet Union on problems of the preservation of peace and the preventing of a new war. Par Stenback stressed the need to take effective measures aimed at disarmament, which would embrace both nuclear and conventional armaments.

The foreign minister of Finland went on record in favour of a further development of goodneighbourly relations and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

ROMANOV HEADS SOVIET DELEGATION TO FINLAND

Delegation Arrives in Finland

LD051054 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 5 TASS -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Finland today to attend celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

At Helsinki-Vantaa Airport the delegation was welcomed by Finland's acting Prime Minister, Finance Minister Ahti Pekkala, Second Finance Minister Iermu Laine, and other officials.

Reception Held

LD051637 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 5 TASS -- Finland's acting premier, Finance Minister Ahti Pekkala gave today a reception on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland.

Present at the reception were a Soviet governmental delegation headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Grigoriy Romanov, members of the Finnish Government, deputies of Parliament, prominent public figures, as well as representatives of Finland's business circles.

Romanov, Laine Deliver Speeches

LD051835 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Helsinki April 5 TASS -- A gala meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was held at a cultural centre here today.

The meeting was attended by President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland, a Soviet Government delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, members of the Government and Parliament of Finland, and representatives of this country's political parties and public organisations, including the society "Finland-The Soviet Union".

The speeches at the meeting were made by Jermu Laine, second finance minister of Finland, and leader of the Soviet Government delegation Grigoriy Romanov.

The traditional holiday of observing the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance's anniversary, which is now being celebrated already for the 35th time, Jermu Laine said, is a constant and significant example of good relations between the Soviet Union and Finland.

In the current conditions of a tense international situation where the arms race is threatening to get out of control, the values inherent in Finland's stable relations with the Soviet Union, the relations bases on trust and independent of the fluctuations in the international political situation, are seen especially clearly. These relations, Jermu Laine emphasized, are of importance not only to bilateral cooperation between the two countries, they have an impact also on the preservation of stability in the north of Europe. He pointed out that by maintaining a foreign policy based on the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," Finland facilitates the advancement of detente in the European Continent.

The historic merit of the 1948 treaty lies precisely in the fact that, having reliably guaranteed both Finland's security and the inviolability of the USSR'S north-western borders, it has placed relations between the two countries on the firmest foundation -- the foundation of mutual trust and respect, Grigoriy Romanov said in his reply speech.

The significance of Soviet-Finnish cooperation goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations, the head of the Soviet Government delegation emphasised. It has also become an important factor for stability, peace and security both in the north of Europe and in the European Continent as a whole and is, in the USSR'S view, a good illustration of how beneficially the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems can be implemented in practice.

Speaking about the present-day international situation, Grigoriy Romanov pointed out that the question now stands as follows: Either agreement will be reached on a major reduction in the medium-range nuclear systems in Europe, including both the missiles and the nuclear-capable aircraft, on the terms of complete equality and equal security between the countries of the Warsaw treaty and NATO or the situation in Europe and also beyond it will deteriorate dramatically as a result of the realisation of the NATO plans.

The Soviet Union and its allies, Grigoriy Romanov declared, favour the lessening of the threat of nuclear catastrophe. They do not seek military superiority. This is proved convincingly by the Soviet Union's peace proposals made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and by the initiatives of the countries of the socialist community formulated in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

"We note with satisfaction," Grigoriy Romanov said, "that your country is exerting energetic efforts to enhance peace and preserve the Helsinki spirit. Finland's peaceful foreign policy has earned it wide, merited recognition in the world."

ZAGLADIN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN CP OFFICIALS

LD060318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1930 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Vienna, 5 April (TASS) -- Vadin Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, held a friendly meeting here with Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party; Erwin Scharf, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party; and Hans Steiner, member of the Secretariat and head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party.

During the talk, which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and unity on all the questions discussed, opinions were exchanged both on international problems and on the activity of both parties. Both sides placed special emphasis on the current significance of the struggle to halt the arms race and the struggle for peace and detente. F. Muhri noted the significance of developing good relations between Austria and the USSR -- including economic relations, which are an important contributionto the cause of the Austrian working people's struggle against unemployment and for securing their vital rights and interests.

FRG'S FUTURE 'DEPENDS' ON U.S. DECISIONS

DW060950 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 5 Mar 83

[Valetin Sakharov commentary: "The Second Kohl-Genscher Government and the U.S. Missiles"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Genscher and Minister of State in the Chancellor's Office Jenninger recently said that Bonn stood by Reagan's offer of an interim solution in the Geneva negotiations. With these and other similar statements of coalition politicians in Bonn the FRG has considerably advanced toward the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The SPD [Social Democratic Party] leader, when talking about the missile issue, are exceptionally right to stress that an interim solution is just another word for the beginning of the deployment.

Genscher's and Jenninger's statements in support of Reagan's interim solution regarding intermediate-range missiles mean that the Kohl-Genscher government will not spare the Federal Republic the U.S. missiles. If the Pershing II and cruise missiles are deployed in the country, the FRG would be the United States' nuclear spearhead in Europe, because no other West European country except the FRG is willing to install the Pershing II missiles, and no other NATO country is prepared to deploy as many cruise missiles as the FRG, even though the Bonn government coalition is well aware that Reagan's interim solution is not a road to peace or to an agreement in Geneva.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly said this, including in a statement of the Soviet Foreign Minister to the press in Moscow Saturday. Andrey Gromyko stressed if the United States insisted on its present stance in Geneva he did not see a chance to reach an agreement. Therefore, he rejected Reagan's interim solution. Reagan's interim solution is unacceptable, Andrey Gromyko said, because the British and French intermediate-range potentials which include 162 missiles are not accounted for in Geneva, nor does his interim solution account for many hundreds of U.S. airport with nuclear weapons based in West Europe and on aircraft carriers.

Finally, Reagan's interim solution contains the demand for the destruction of all Soviet intermediate-range missiles, including in the Asian part of the USSR. All told, the interim solution factually is a demand for the unilateral self-disarmament of the Soviet Union. The Bonn Cabinet also is familiar with innumerable U.S. nuclear war considerations and doctrines, including considerations that a nuclear war in Europe is possible and winnable. As a means for fighting a nuclear war in Europe the deployment of hundreds of Pershing II and cruise missiles has been envisaged.

Genscher's and Jenninger's statements have shown that Helmut Kohl's Second Cabinet also continues to support the U.S. demand for the deployment of intermediate-range missiles in the FRG. This cabinet in additon continues to equate all U.S. nuclear war considerations with the FRG's security interests. Both aspects mean that the FRG's future practically depends on the U.S. President.

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM051551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ambassador Arrives"]

[Text] Jose Luis (Ksifra) De Osrein, Spanish ambassador to the USSR, has arrived in Moscow.

BRUTENTS, RYZHKOV HOLD TALKS WITH PDRY PREMIER

PM051321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] prime minister, has received K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.S. Ryzhkov who are here to hold Soviet-Yemeni political consultations.

In the talk which was held and which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated Democratic Yemen's firm determination to continue to steer a course of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN IRAN

GF052010 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 5 Apr 83

[Text] Tehran, April 5, IRNA -- The director of the Middle East Department of the Soviet Union's Foreign Ministry, Vasiliy Safronchuk, arrived here Tuesday for talks with Iranian Foreign Ministry officials concerning mutual relations and a number of international issues.

He was welcomed at the airport by a Foreign Ministry official.

APPEAL FOR SOVIET ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE MADE

LD042002 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An appeal by representatives of the Soviet public containing a proposal to set up an anti-Zionist committee of Soviet public was published a few days ago. Among the signatories of the appeal is twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General Dragunskiy:

[Begin Dragunskiy video recording] International Zionism constitutes one of the shock detachments of imperialism. This is confirmed by many years of history. It is also shown by current events, when the Israeli military clique is commiting excesses in the Near East, in Lebanon. Tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have become the victims of Begin's criminal policy.

I am deeply convinced that it is a matter of honor for Soviet citizens to take part in exposing Zionism. Recent decades have shown that Zionism equals war. Zionists have already waged five wars in the Near East, and the threat of war persists. It is precisely proceeding from this that we have come up with the appeal to Soviet public; We appeal for a stepping up of our activities, aimed at giving an organized rebuff to Zionism; we come out against war; we come out for peace. Honest people in all countries of the world indignantly condemn the Israeli aggressors' crimes. The ideology of Zionism has always been a reactionary one. It served and continues to serve the cause of splitting the forces that struggle against capitalist oppression and for social progress. In this propagandists for Zionism make extraordinarily extensive use of the methods of lies and misinformation.

The nationalities policy of our party subject to particularly crude falsification. Zionists attempt to establish for themselves the right to play the role of defenders of Soviet Jews. In order to slander the Soviet Union, Zionists organize noisy and provocative assemblies, the so-called world conferences in defense of Soviet Jews. I have had the occasion to observe how similar impudent spectacles were staged in Brussels; to see fascist-Zionist thugs in New York, San Francisco, and Los Angeles who were breaking down the doors of Soviet organizations, shooting at the windows of Soviet establishments and shouting slogans on the streets such as: Defend the Soviet Jews!

What madmen they are: Who is there to be defended? Soviet Jews are citizens of our great motherland possessing full and equal rights. They share with the whole Soviet people the pride for our multinational motherland. It is with indignation and contempt that they sweep aside any and all attempts of Zionist bosses to interfere in their life.

In our appeal we call on all honest people of our country, representatives of all nationalities to join the struggle against the man-hating ideology and political practice of Zionism. We are convinced that extensive circles of the Soviet public will lend their support to the anti-Zionist committee of Soviet public and will take an active part in its activities. [end video recording]

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA -- An intergovernmental agreement has been signed in Damascus on sea navigation and trade between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic. Speaking at the signing ceremony, Syrian Minister of Transportation Yunis Muhammad emphasized the importance of further deepening links between the two countries. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 5 Apr 83 LD]

CPSU DECISION ON RSDLP CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

PM051535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP)"]

[Text] Eighty years ago, on 30 July 1903, saw the opening of the Second Congress of the RSDLP, at which the Bolshevik Party was created. The congress completed the process of the unification of the revolutionary Marxist organizations of Russia on the ideological, political and organizational principles drawn up by Vladimir Ilich Lenin. A new type of party emerged on the historical arena: a party of the working class, a party of scientific communism, a party of socialist revolution and communist creation.

The establishment of the Leninist Party was a natural outcome of social development and a turning point in the liberation struggle of the Russian and international proletariat.

At the boundary between the 19th and 20th centuries capitalism entered the imperialist stage, which exacerbated all the social and economic contradictions to excess. These contradictions were manifested with exceptional force in Russia where they were aggravated by the political, spiritual and national yoke of tsarism. The center of the world revolutionary movement shifted here. The working class rose to the struggle against the bourgeois landowning system. Demonstrations by the working peasantry were intensified. An intensive process of the spread of Marxism, in which the group for the liberation of labor played a prominent role, swept the country. The tasks of uniting the workers' movement with scientific socialism aroused the objective need for a proletarian revolutionary party. The creation of the party is inseparable from the huge theoretical and practical activity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a thinker of genius, and the follower and continuer of the great cause of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

He developed their teachings in conformity with the conditions of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions and drew the conclusion of the possibility of the victory of socialism initially in one country alone. On the basis of generalization and comprehensive analysis of revolutionary experience he gave the answers to the fundamental questions of the liberation movement of the working class. Overcoming the stubborn resistance of opportunism and reformism, Vladimir Ilich Lenin scientifically proved the necessity of a genuinely revolutionary party and led the fight for its formation. The union of the struggle for the liberation of the working class, organized by Vladimir Ilich Lenin in 1895, was the embryo of this party. The First Congress of the RSDLP, held in 1898, proclaimed the foundation of the party but could not establish it as a single centralized organization. The second congress, prepared by Lenin's ISKRA [revolutionary newspaper], performed this task.

"Bolshevism," Vladimir Ilich Lenin noted, "exists as a trend of political thought and as a political party from 1903." (Complete Collected Works Vol 41, p 6) The Bolshevik Party differed in principle from the parties of the Second Internationale that were not capable of revolutionary action.

The characteristic features and distinguishing marks of the party of the new type inherent in it since its formation and crystallized over its further development consist in the fact that it is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, which it develops creatively, that it ensures the organic unity of revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice, that it is the collective political leader of the working class, the highest form of its organization, the vanguard of all working people, the closest link with the masses and the source of inexhaustible strength, that it builds its activity on the basis of democratic centralism, tirelessly strengthens the ideological and organizational unity of its ranks and conscientious discipline, and develops the activity of party members.

It has an implacable attitude to any kind of factiousness and cliquishness and manifestations of revisionism, opportunism and dogmatism. It critically analyzes the results of its revolutionary transforming activity, its policy, and constantly studies, assesses and makes use of the experience accumulated by the international communist movement and consistently implements the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The party of Bolsheviks, armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, headed the liberation struggle of the proletariat and its allies in three Russian revolutions and led the toiling masses to victorious October. The Great October Socialist Revolution signified a fundamental turning in the historical fate of mankind and opened up a new era, an era of the transition from capitalism to socialism.

With the victory of the socialist revolution the tasks of the construction and defense of the first state of workers and peasants in the world, the state of dictatorship of the proletariat, arose before the party. Having routed the united forces of internal counterrevolutionaries and international imperialism and having ended the civil war victorious, the Soviet people led by the Communist Party launched titanic activity to implement the Leninist plan for the construction of socialism. In conditions of devastation, economic and political blockade from the capitalist powers, the working people of the land of the soviets effected fundamental transformations, socialist industrialization, collectivization of agriculture and a cultural revolution. The establishment of the USSR was a triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism, as was the comprehensive rise of the economy and culture of all nations and ethnic groups in the country.

As a result of the revolutionary transforming activity of the party and the people, socialism was built in the USSR. For the first time in the history of mankind, the new system established public ownership of the means of production, put an end to class and national antagonism, exploitation and unemployment, brought genuine freedom and put the achievements of material and spiritual culture at the service of the working people.

With the completion of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism and the consolidation of the socialist way of life, relations of equal rights, collectivism and comradely mutual aid came about in the country. The moral and political unity of the people was affirmed and Marxism-Leninism became the dominant ideology of Soviet society.

In the severe years of the Great Patriotic War the party acted as the inspirer and organizer of the fight of all the people against the German fascist invaders. Under its leadership, the Soviet people gained a world-historic victory and saved the peoples of the world from the threat of fascist enslavement.

In the postwar period, the country healed the serious wounds of war in a short time, and achieved fresh remarkable successes in the fields of the economy and culture. The chief result of the Soviet people's creative activity under the leadership of the Communist Party is the construction of developed socialism in the USSR. Our country is at the beginning of its natural and historically prolonged stage of establishment of the communist formation. Improvement of developed socialism, according to the measure of which the gradual transition to communism will take place, is the fundamental content of the activity of the party and people in contemporary conditions. This presupposes a further upsurge in productive forces, the development and strengthening of collectivist social relations and of Soviet state-mindedness and democracy, of socialist consciousness, of science and culture. The party points to the need to see our society in the dynamics of reality, to assess its achievements and problems, its capacities and needs correctly.

The 26th CPSU Congress defined the tasks for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the eighties as a whole. At the focus of the party's attention is the implementation of the course of raising the efficiency of public-sector production and of intensifying it. Special attention is being devoted to all-round acceleration of the rate of scientific-technological progress and reduction of the proportion of manual labor, to savings and rational use of all kinds of resources, and to increasing returns from capital investments.

The decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Food Program signify a new stage of the party's contemporary agrarian policy. A more profound change in all branches of the national economy toward resolving the problems of further raising agricultural production, developing the agroindustrial complex and ensuring uninterrupted supply of food products for the country, is being implemented.

Evaluating what has been achieved on its merits, the party also sees the shortcomings in development of the national economy, and mobilizes the working people to eliminate them. The decisions of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave a profound analysis of the state of the economy, revealed the reserves, and indicated ways to resolve urgent problems. There was emphasis on the exclusive importance of a rise in productivity of labor, which, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin expressed it, in the final analysis is the most important and chief one for the victory of the new social order.

Primary attention is being devoted to further development of industry, and especially of base industries -- the fuel-energy complex, railway transport, ferrous metallurgy and capital construction. The task has been set of satisfying more fully the population's requirements for manufactured goods and food. Work on improving the whole sphere of leadership of the economy -- management, planning and the economic mechanism -- is to be speeded up.

The highest aim of socialist production is a steadfast rise in the people's living standards and the creation of conditions for all-round development of the individual. Concern for the well-being of the Soviet man has been and remains the general line of our party. The CPSU is implementing a course of constant improvement of material and moral stimuli, and strives for consistent reaffirmation of the socialist principles of distribution. It points out that wages can be raised only on the basis of a rise in labor productivity that comes beforehand.

Principal importance is attached to the struggle against an unconscientious attitude to work, parasitism, unearned income and other phenomena that are alien to the nature of our order. The party stresses that it is only labor and the results of it that should be the source of every person's well-being.

Implementation of the tasks set by the party demands an increase in responsibility of the working people, from worker to minister, for the sector entrusted to him, the establishment of order and good organization in all sectors of the national economy, and the reinforcement of plan, labor and state discipline. The interests of the cause dictate the need for introducing progressive forms of organizations and payment for labor, broad dissemination of progressive experience and an increase in effectiveness of socialist competition.

An objective process of drawing together all classes and social groups is taking place in the country. The party and state are fostering the intensification of social homogeneity, and are implementing a consistent course of further eliminating substantial differences between town and countryside, and between workers in intellectual and physical labor. Assessing the experience of development of our society, the CPSU has drawn a scientifically well-founded conclusion that the formation of a classless structure of society is taking place chiefly and fundamentally within the historical framework of mature [zrelyy] socialism.

The party of Lenin is rightly proud of its achievements in the sphere of national relations. The nationalities issue, in the form in which it was left to us by the exploitational order, has been resolved finally and irrevertibly. For the first time in history, the country's multinational composition has turned from a source of its weakness into a source of strength and prosperity. The formation and development of a new historical community of people, the Soviet people, has been the highest expression of social and international unity of society. The celebration of the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR became a bright demonstration of the unbreakable cohesion of brother peoples.

The development of a large, multinational state such as ours, meanwhile, give rise to new processes and problems that demand close attention. The CPSU ensures consistent improvement of the distribution of productive forces within the framework of a unified, union-wide national economic complex, concerns itself with the growth of national detachments of the working class and with due representation of working people of all nations in party and state organs, and educates Soviet people in the spirit of the friendship and fraternity of peoples, of love for their unified Soviet motherland.

The consistent development of socialist democracy acts as an important condition for the progress of our society. The development of the state dictatorship of the proletariat into the socialist state of all the people signified a shift of immense importance for the development of the political system of socialism and people's power. The USSR's new constitution created a legal base for deepening Soviet democracy and enriching its forms and methods. The party is conducting purposeful work to involve the broadest masses in management of state and public affairs, to increase the activeness of soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations, of labor collectives, in resolving national economic and social tasks. Measures are being taken to strengthen legality, law and order.

The party's guiding activity is exerting a beneficial influence on the spiritual life of Soviet society. The transition to universal secondary education of young people has been completed, and a unified system of higher, secondary-specialized and professional-technical education that in the main provides the national economy with qualified cadres of specialists and workers has been created. The characteristic feature of our time is reliance on science, the strengthening of its ties with production and the turning of science into a direct productive force.

The party concerns itself with the development of socialist culture and orients figures in literature and the arts toward the creation of highly artistic works imbued with the spirit of party and people. It actively draws the broadest masses into cultural construction and fosters the exposure of people's capabilities and talents.

Strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life, the CPSU persistently resolves tasks of forming a Marxist-Leninist weltanschauung in members of society, of inculcating in them devotion to the ideals of communism, the feeling of being a master of the country, political and moral culture, and implacability toward bourgeois ideology and morals. Work is being carried out to raise the ideological-theoretical and organizational level of political education activities and to strengthen their ties with life. The party sees the path to improvement of propaganda, which should always be truthful and realistic, interesting and intelligible, and hence more effective, in the convincing portrayal of our achievements, in serious analysis of new problems and in freshness of thought and word.

Our people rightly connect all their achievements with the multifaceted activities of the CPSU, the leading and directing force of Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system. In the course of 80 years, it has turned from a small organization of Marxist revolutionaries into a mighty united party, now numbering more than 18 million communists. In the conditions of developed socialism, having become the party of all the people, the CPSU is not losing its class character, and by its nature remains the party of the working class. The role of the Communist Party in the life of Soviet society is steadfastly increasing.

The party ensures strict observance of the principle of democratic centralism and of the Leninist norms of party life. On their basis, it persistently resolves issues of improving its qualitative composition, the cohesion of party ranks, increasing militancy of primary organizations and enhancing their influence in labor collectives. In its work with cadres, the party strives for there to be politically mature people with lofty morals, who are competent, have initiative and possess organizational capabilities and a feeling for the new, in all sectors of party, state, economic and cultural-educational work. The party sees a reliable means of exposing and eliminating shortcomings and of strengthening organization and discipline in all sectors of the party and state apparatus in enhancing principledness and exactingness, in developing criticism and self-criticism, in improving the system of control and checking implementation.

The CPSU attaches great importance to the assertion everywhere of the Leninist style of work, a style that is creative and ensures a scientific approach to all social processes, constant reliance on the masses, a high level of businesslike efficiency, application to specifics and demandingness, and implacability to any manifestations of formalism, bureaucratism and sham efficiency [paradnost]. The party stresses: A disposition to deeds, and not to loud words, that is what is needed today.

The unshakable unity of party and people has been and is the source of the indestructability of Soviet society and of further flourishing of the socialist motherland. The tie between party and the masses is the stronger and more fruitful, the more consistently and fully communists implement their role as vanguard. At the Second RSDLP Congress, Vladimir Ilich Lenin called for "the title and significance of party member to be raised higher, higher and higher." (Complete Collected Works Vol 7, p 291) Today as well, the party is true to this behest.

The CPSU takes care that every communist should be a selfless fighter for the triumph of its great ideals, and should know profoundly, understand and implement the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the party's policy. Belonging to the party does not give any privileges, but means only loftier responsibility of communists for everything that is done in the country, for the fate of socialist construction and of social progress.

The strength of the Communist Party is that it aligns all its activities, every step it takes, with the immortal teachings of Marx-Engels-Lenin, which provide the only correct answers to the very complex issues of social development, and serve as an effective method for learning to apprehend and transform reality. The party views interpretation of social experience and the problems that arise, and creative development of Marxism-Leninism, with the indispensible condition of fidelity to its fundamental principles, as an important and constantly topical task.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union has from the moment of its founding invariably been guided by the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism. The whole of its history is a most clear example of the unbreakable combination of the national and the international. In contemporary conditions, the CPSU is consistently resolving a dual [dvuyedinyy] internationalist task. It is implementing successful construction of a new society in its own country, and by the same token exerting an active influence on the course of the world liberation movement, and is giving aid and support to revolutionary, progressive movements of our times.

The world socialist system has become a decisive factor of social progress. The community of socialist states represents a new type of international relations, built on the principles of socialist internationalism, on ideological unity, common goals, and comradely mutual aid with total respect for the interests, peculiarities and traditions of each of the countries. The cause of strengthening the might and social progress of the countries of socialism is served by the activities of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid and by implementation of integrated programs of socialist economic integration. The Warsaw Pact is the reliable shield of the socialist community. Issues of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries have always and will always occupy a special, priority place in the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The peoples of the socialist countries, under the leadership of communist and workers' parties, have achieved great successes in the construction of socialism. At the same time, perfection of the new order is a complex process, and is taking place in a difficult international situation. Imperialism is exerting constant pressure on the socialist countries, stepping up subversive work against them and organizing mass campaigns of lies and slander. In these conditions, mistakes in policy, the slightest weakening of the party's leading role, or errors [proschet] in ideological work can be used by the class enemy to weaken the positions of socialism. Loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the correct consideration of the general natural laws of construction of the new society and of the special features of a given country, and close ties between the Marxist-Leninist parties and the masses are the indispensable condition for successful implementation of the tasks of socialist construction.

The resolute struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state to eliminate colonialism, and the aid and assistance for the national-liberation movement, have helped to destroy the colonial system. Our party actively supports the struggle of the liberated peoples for their political and economic independence, devoting especial attention to the development of all-round ties with countries of a socialist orientation.

The CPSU appraises highly the Nonaligned Movement, its anti-imperialist trend and its struggle against colonialism, aggression and the military danger, and for establishment of just international economic relations.

The international working class acts as the chief motive force of the revolutionary struggle and of the whole democratic and anti-imperialist movement. Our party is in solidarity with the courageous struggle of the working class of the nonsocialist countries for their vital interests and against the omnipotence of the monopolies, for democracy and social progress. The CPSU consistently pursues a line of strengthening the positions of the international communist movement, and its cohesion on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the name of consolidation of peace and social progress.

The party is giving a decisive rebuff to ideological enemies and to their attacks on real socialism. With the other Marxist-Leninist parties, the CPSU acts and will continue to act energetically against revisionism and opportunism, which are trying to belittle the leading role of the communist parties in the struggle for the interests of the working class and for working people's power in construction of socialism, and to undermine their unity. It is the internationalist duty of all communists to defend and assert the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party.

The CPSU guided by the Leninist principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, fights consistently and persistently for the preservation and strengthening of peace. The Peace Program for the eighties that was adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU points out a realistic and practical way of delivering mankind from the threat of thermonuclear war and of freeing him from the burden of the arms race. The peace-loving foreign policy of our party and the major initiatives that have been put forward recently by the Soviet Union and also in the Political Declaration of the Prague Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states are finding increasing support among the international public. The Soviet people express their solidarity with the mass movement of fighters for peace and against the arms race that has developed widely in other countries. The CPSU and the whole Soviet people, with the fraternal parties and the working people of the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces resolutely come out against imperialism and primarily that of the militarist circles of the United States, which are trying to organize an anticommunist crusade and which are threatening peace with nuclear war.

Upholding consistently the cause of the peace and security of the peoples, the CPSU and the Soviet state at the same time recognize that until imperialism gives up its striving to upset the balance of forces that has come about and to obtain military supremacy, it is important to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces have everything necessary for the defense of the USSR and its allies and friends. Following the behests of Lenin, the Communist Party and the Soviet state display unfailingly a high level of vigilance and take the necessary measures to strengthen the defense capability of our motherland.

The path that has been traversed by the Leninist party is a truly heroic way of struggle and victories. Impressive transformations that have had a decisive influence not only upon the fate of the country but that have radically changed the course of world history have been carried out under its leadership. The Soviet people see in the CPSU their tested vanguard, the mouthpiece of their radical interests, support undividedly the domestic and foreign policy of the party and struggle actively for its implementation.

The CPSU Central Committee resolves:

The 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the RSDLP is to be broadly marked as a significant date in the history of our party and of the Soviet people. In connection with this, the central committees of communist parties of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, obruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms primary party organizations, soviet organs, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations, and political organs of the armed forces are to develop active political and organization work, and to carry it out under the banner of the unbreakable unity of the party and people, of further cohesion of the working people about the CPSU, and of mobilization of the masses for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU, Central Committee plenums, for the resolution of the tasks set forth by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the November 1982 Central Committee plenum, in his report: "60 Years of the USSR"; in his article: "The Teaching of Karl Marx and Some Questions of Building Socialism in the USSR"; and in other speeches and documents.

In ideological and mass-political work, efforts are to be concentrated on propagandizing the ideas of scientific socialism, the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party, and the CPSU's world-historic experience. This work is to be conducted in close connection with measures devoted to the 165th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx.

The historic gains of the Soviet people, won under the leadership of the Communist Party, the CPSU's multifaceted activity and its growing significance in the life of our society, are to be revealed clearly and convincingly.

In educative work among working people, especially young people, there is to be broad use of the glorious traditions of the struggle for socialism, and we must strive so that communists and Komsomol members should have good knowledge of the party's history and implement its decisions and policy firmly and steadfastly.

A solemn session devoted to the 80th anniversary of the second party congress is to be held in Moscow.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses confidence that communists and all working people of the Soviet Union will give a worthy greeting to the glorious date in the party's history, and will mark it with fresh labor achievements for the good of our great socialist motherland and in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON TASKS FROM ANDROPOV'S REPORT

AU031520 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 83 pp 2-3

[Unattributed report on the report delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 25 March meeting of the republic's party organization aktivs in Kiev on the tasks of the republic's party organizations stemming from the report by Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary: "The 60 Years of the USSR" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: The 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was an event of great political, international importance. Its celebration turned into an impressive manifestation of the historic achievements attained by the socialist system, of the triumphant Leninist nationality policy pursued by our party, and of the inviolable loyalty of the CPSU and the Soviet people to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

THE RESULTS OF THE GLORIOUS PATH COVERED BY ALL NATIONS AND ETHNIC GROUPS OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND, THE PROFOUND TRANSFORMATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN ALL SPHERES OF SOCIAL LIFE HAVE BEEN THOROUGHLY AND CONVICINGLY SHOWN IN THE REPORT BY COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, ENTITLED: "THE 60 YEARS OF THE USSR." On the basis of a profound analysis of the processes occurring within the country and in the international arena, this important theoretical and political document gave a further development to the ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress and set great tasks that are to be accomplished both in the immediate future and in the longer term.

WHILE SPECIFYING THE THESES SET FORTH IN THE REPORT, IN HIS ARTICLE, "THE TEACHING OF KARL MARX AND SOME PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR," COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV EMPHASIZED THE CURRENT NEED TO "SEE OUR SOCIETY IN REALISTIC DIMENSIONS, WITH ALL ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS." This article, which attracted the attention of the wide international public, has highlighted from the positions of creative Marxism-Leninism the topical questions of the present day and the ways of consolidating real socialism.

Inherent in the theses and conclusions set forth by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in his report and other speeches are an analytical approach and fundamental generalizations. They reflect objective patterns and new economic and political tasks for developing Soviet society and for utilizing the enormous potential of mature socialism in order to accelerate progress. All this makes a great contribution toward the theory and practice of scientific communism, fills the activity of party, state and public organizations with new contents, and enriches our entire ideopolitical life.

WHILE ATTACHING MUCH IMPORTANCE TO THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKS SET BY COMRADE YU. V. ANDROPOV IN THE SPHERE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND NATIONALITY POLICY, THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HAS WORKED OUT DEFINITE MEASURES THAT ARE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE PRESENT PARTY AKTIVS MEETING. They encompass a wide range of questions whose settlement will make it possible to increase the volumes of production, to redouble our republic's part in the development of the country's united national economic complex, and will help further internationalize sociopolitical and spiritual life and intensify the propaganda of the Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the international education of the working people. The implementation of the measures planned will undoubtedly contribute toward the successful fulfillment of the designs adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Let Us Redouble the Soviet Ukraine's Part in Developing the United USSR National Economic Complex, In Consolidating the Fatherland's Economic and Defense Potential

Comrades, the historical experience won in building a new society has convincingly confirmed that the socialist system -- including one of the powerful sources of its strength [as published] -- opened a broad field for the conscious use of objective economic laws in the interests, as V. I. Lenin noted, of measuring the COMPLETE prosperity and the free and ALL-ROUND development of ALL members of society. Based on the public ownership of the means of production, which is the cornerstone of our society, precisely socialism makes it possible to take maximum advantage of the material and spiritual potential of the country and of each union republic.

The merger of the national economy of all republics in a united economic complex developing in line with a national plan redoubles our forces and abilities. Convincing evidence of this are the achievements scored both by the USSR as a whole and by each of the fraternal republics, by all nations and ethnic groups of the country.

IN THE HARMONIOUS FAMILY OF THE SOVIET UNION'S PEOPLES, THE SOVIET UKRAINE -- A REPUBLIC WITH POWERFUL INDUSTRY, MODERN, MULTIBRANCH AGRICULTURE, HIGHLY DEVELOPED SCIENCE AND BLOSSOMING CULTURE -- HAS ATTAINED HIGH MARKS IN ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL PROGRESS. THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE ARE WELL AWARE THAT THE CLOSE UNION WITH THE GREAT RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND ALL FRATERNAL NATIONS AND ETHNIC GROUPS, OUR INVIOLABLE INTERNATIONAL UNITY AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ARE THE RELIABLE GUARANTEE FOR THEIR PRESENT AND FUTURE SUCCESSES.

The successes scored by all our country's union republics provide a firm basis for accomplishing new, more complex and responsible tasks set by our party's 26th congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums. The task to rapidly launch the socialist economy on the path of primarily intensive development and to significantly raise the effectiveness of communal production is the main, key one. This task has been dictated by life itself, by the specific conditions of the present stage in our society's development.

Indeed, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, to increase the republic's national income in the current 5-year period almost 20 percent, industrial production 23 percent, and the average volume of annual agricultural production 12 percent without a significant increase in labor resources and capital investments -- at a time when the conditions for extracting useful minerals are complex and when agricultural lands are, in practice, fully reclaimed -- is a rather complex task, and of course everyone can see this. Let me say straight out, all that cannot be done without sharply accelerating scientific-technical progress and raising the rates of increasing labor productivity, without strict economy measures practiced in all branches, and without increasing returns from fixed assets and other material-technical measures

There is also another point that is evident. To continue to raise the republic's part in consolidating the country's economic and defense potential we must take full account of the processes of all-round integration taking place in the socialist economy, as well as of the Ukraine's place and role in the nationwide division of labor, use natural and other resources in the most rational way, and efficiently build up its production and scientific potential. Precisely this approach must be determinant in working out both the current and long term plans in our entire organiastional and political work.

Data attest to the further development of interrepublic economic links. In the past two decades, the Ukraine's interrepublic economic exchanges increased 2.2 times.

A leading position in the economic links of the Ukrainian SSR belongs to the Russian Federation, whose share in the Ukraine's interrepublic barter amounts to approximately 75 percent. The RSFSR is the main supplier of oil and oil products, of natural gas, timber, chemicals, turbines, diesel engines, rolling equipment, motor vehicles, farm and building machines and consumer goods. On its part, the Ukrainian SSR supplies the RSFSR with electric power, coal, iron ore, ferrous metal rolled stock, mineral fertilizers, cement, machines and tools, and light and food industry products. The Ukraine's links are also extensive with Belorussia, Moldavia, and the republics of Central Asia, the Baltic states and Transcaucasia.

The list of goods encompassed by interrepublic barter amounts to hundreds of items, three-quarters of which are production means. In conformity with the long term plans, interrepublic links will continue to develop on the basis of deepening labor division that takes into account the possibilities and peculiarities of each region in the country.

In this connection, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I would like to recall that our republic's present share in the all-union volume of industrial and agricultural production amounts to nearly one-fifth. As far as the production of coking coal, iron ore, high quality metal, machines and some other items supplied by industries determinant for scientific-technical progress, as well as food industry production is concerned, the republic's share is even higher. For this reason, one of the main tasks confronting the republic at present is to raise the effectiveness of work primarily in these branches. Particular attention must be paid to accelerating the renewal of equipment, increasing its reliability, improving specialization, reducing metal consumption in production, improving the quality of metals and expanding their choice.

All this imposes on the republic's party organization and our cadres high responsibility, for the absolute fulfillment of the national economic plans and pledges for supplies, for ensuring regular and smooth work in all sectors of the national economy.

The results of work performed in the 2 years of the 5-year period give grounds to conclude that the republic's communists and all working people are well aware of their high duties before the country and that they are taking efforts to accomplish tasks set under the 5-year plan. In the 2 years the republic's national income increased 6.3 percent, the productivity of communal labor 6.5 percent, the volume of industrial production 5.6 percent, and the output of agricultural production 6.1 percent. The value of fixed assets put into production in that period exceeded R38 billion.

The Ukraine's labor collectives are creditably coping with their tasks, while participating in implementing great nationwide programs such as the construction of the Baykal-Amur trunkline, of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, the reclamation of the West Siberian oil and gas complex and of the south Yakutia coal deposits, land amelioration and other operations in the oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Region of the Russian Federation. As in the first 5-year periods and in the postwar years of rebirth, the common creative work for the benefit of our great motherland reveals the advantages and strength of the socialist system, the well tested Leninist friendship among peoples, and the lofty patriotic feelings and internationalist convictions of the Soviet people.

THE INTERESTS OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION CALL FOR EVEN GREATER PERSISTENCE AND PURPOSEFULNESS IN PURSUING THE LINE AIMED AT INCREASING OUR PART IN BUILDING UP THE COUNTRY'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL POTENTIAL. THIS SIGNIFIES PRIMARILY THAT THE UTMOST MUST BE DONE TO FULFILL THE PLAN AND SOCIALIST PLEDGES FOR THE CURRENT YEAR AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD AS A WHOLE.

Like hitherto, utmost attention must be paid to the development of THE BASIC INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES, particularly to the satisfaction of the country's national economic needs in fuel, electric energy and metals. It is to be noted that, in the first quarter of the current year, the plans for coal and iron ore extraction, for the output of iron, steel, rolled stock, steel pipes and other items are being fulfilled.

However, the difficulties and shortcomings in these branches have still not been fully overcome. Some coal and metal ordered have not been delivered to customers. For this reason the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ukrainian Gosplan, the State Committee for the Material Supply of the National Economy, the appropriate party committees, enterprise and association leaders must display maximum persistence and good organization to ensure more rhythmic and smooth work in these important sectors of the national economy, and they must take the most effective steps to fulfill the plans for all supplies, particularly the interrepublic and export ones.

One of the most pressing tasks is to rapidly develop atomic power production in line with the 5-year plan. The utmost must be done in the current year to put into operation the fourth block at the Chernobyl and the first block at the Zaporozhye atomic power stations, to raise the rates of work in the construction of the third power block at the Rovno atomic power station, as well as to speed up the construction of the Khmelnitskiy and the Crimean atomic power stations and the Odessa atomic heat and powerplant.

It is highly important for the country's national economy to put into operation in time a number of large projects that are under construction in our republic, and to reach their production capacities. Their number includes the first stage of a "3000" rolling mill at the Lenin metallurgical plant in Zhdanov; mastering antirust pipe-coating technologies at the Khartsizsk pipes plant for the system of the West Siberia-center gas mains; a rail tempering complex at the Azov steel plant; putting into production hollow car axles at the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk; reconstructing coking batteries in Zaporozhye and Kommunarsk; achieving new production capacities at the Voroshilovgrad Diesel Locomotive Construction Association and at the S.M. Kirov "Turbine Plant" Association in Kharkov, and developing facilities at the Uzhgorod electric motors plant; and expanding the network of oil product pipelines in order to free additional tank cars.

In his report entitled "The 60 Years of the USSR," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov particularly emphasized the role of TRANSPORT in accomplishing socioeconomic tasks, in rapidly developing all union republics and in further deepening their economic cooperation. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government have drawn up a number of measures aimed at overcoming the lag in the branch, and primarily in railroad transport.

The fact that our republic's share in all Soviet transport operations amounts to nearly one-fifth, that many export-import supplies go through the Ukraine, and that important trunklines linking the country's center with the Soviet western state border, with Black and Azov Sea ports and with the Donets and Krivoy Rog basins cross the Ukraine -- this fact makes our responsibility for improving the state of affairs in transport even more evident. To accomplish this task, it is highly important to spread the experience approved by the CPSU Central Committee, in particular in the work to ensure close cooperation among closely related kinds of transport, in reducing car demurrages during loading operations, in accelerating transport operations by increasing the weight and length of trains, and in using cars effectively.

Careful attention must be paid to further improvements in road construction.

The republic's Gosplan along with the ministries and departments concerned, and oblispolkoms must examine the progress made in fulfilling the program set for the current 5-year period, and must work out proposals for the further development of the road network, particularly in the countryside, taking into account the maximal use of local possibilities. It is self-evident that the initiative of administrative and economic organs in this respect is particularly important.

Both the Ukrainian SSR and other republics shoulder great responsibility for accomplishing tasks set under THE COUNTRY'S FOOD PROGRAM. In connection with all this, we have the foremost duty to do our best not only to fulfill the painstaking 1983 plans for the output and delivery of agricultural produce to the state, but also to maximally compensate for the arrears incurred in previous years.

Definite programs and measures have been worked out in the republic to increase the production of grain, sugar beets, fodder and other crops, as well as stockbreeding produce. In mapping them out, we took into account both the tasks of the Ukrainian SSR stemming from interrepublic farming specialization, and the potential and possibilities that are now at our disposal in the agrarian sector and the branches linked with it. New management organs in the agroindustrial complex, a great army of specialists and scientists and, of course, basic party organizations, rayon, city and oblast party committees are called upon to fully show what they can do in organizing the practical implementation of the measures set.

An increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of CONSUMER GOODS should be, as ever, in the center of attention.

Naturally enough, all tasks in the field of the economy can only be accomplished on the basis of a more vigorous application of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS in the national economy. The part of our scientists in the implementation of nationwide tasks is great. In a number of areas of fundamental and applied research, their positions are advanced both in Soviet and world science. Because of the expanded and deepened links between the Soviet Ukraine's scientific collectives and the scientists of Moscow, Leningrad, Novosibirsk and fraternal republics, it took only a short time to settle many big scientific, technical and national economic problems.

What I have in mind is, in particular, the application of electric slag technology and the production of high quality alloys and products from them, the application of new highly effective methods of metal welding, the production of diamond instruments and of rapidly operating electronic computers. Important research work has been carried out to study the geological construction of various regions of the country, to settle topical problems involving electric power supplies, and to work out a scientific basis for the rational use and conservation of the Dnepr, the Pripyat and the Dnestr basins.

A great economic effect should and must be expected from the research work and from concrete proposals made by the republic's scientific collectives to increase food resources by raising the production, reducing losses and making more rational use of agricultural production.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has approved the experience of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in this field, but, at the same time, it has emphasized that the extent of applying a number of important proposals had still been insignificant, and that the delays in applying some of them were groundless. This is why concern for these questions must continue to be persistent. The CPSU Central Committee has noted that the papers produced by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences were highly important for accomplishing tasks set in the country's Food Program.

The collectives of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences are now participating in implementing 160 all-union comprehensive scientific-technical programs, and our academy is responsible for implementing 17 of them. In the enormous work that is now being carried out to intensify communal production and to raise its effectiveness, further efforts must be exerted by scientific collectives to develop principally new technological processes ensuring a further increase in labor productivity and the saving of resources. These topical tasks were thoroughly examined at the recent general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Their accomplishment must be in the center of the attention of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium, the republic's Gosplan, ministries, departments, oblast and city party committees.

EACH REPUBLIC'S PART IN DEVELOPING THE USSR NATIONAL ECONOMIC COMPLEX, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, CAN ONLY INCREASE BY ACCELERATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL BRANCHES AND BY MAKING EFFECTIVE USE OF NATURAL, LABOR AND OTHER RESOURCES. And this in turn, largely depends, on the scientifically substantiated distribution of productive forces, on well considered specialization and cooperation, and on the rational organization of economic links.

The additional reason why these problems are particularly topical for the republic is that its territory, as is known, has been highly utilized economically, and its energy and labor consuming production is highly concentrated. As far as the republic's land, water, mineral and raw material resources are concerned, as it has been noted, they have been maximally integrated in the economic turnover. Under such conditins, even the slightest inaccuracy or error in locating enterprises and creating new production units may bring about serious losses.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo has instructed the republic Gosplan, state committees for construction affairs, for utilization of labor reserves and for material and technical supply -- along with ministries, departments and the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences -- to propose further improvements in the distribution of productive forces in the republic, taking into account the division of labor within the USSR as a whole. The objective of this measure is to prevent -- and here and there to overcome -- the emerging unfavorable trends.

What I have in mind is primarily the significant concentration of industrial production in a number of regions experiencing a shortage of water and labor resources; the rapid growth of some large cities, occasionally to the detriment of developing medium and small cities; the disparity between the number of work places and labor resources available in individual regions, which is one of the causes of low returns from investments; the frequently incomplete utilization of mineral and raw material resources; the outflow, frequently unjustified, of the workforce from a number of rural areas; and, here and there, the disrupted proportion in the development of the material production and the nonproduction sphere.

With all that in mind, we must be persistent in endeavoring to raise production through fuller use of existing facilities, through their technical reequipment and reconstruction, through an increase in labor productivity and through the application of technologies enabling us to save energy and reduce losses. Constant attention must be paid to the development of the republic's western regions and Polesye with an eye to their further rapid development and a more rational utilization of their natural and labor resources.

As far as the republic's part in the extensive program for reclaiming natural resources in the country's east is concerned, our task is primarily to complete ahead of schedule the construction of and to put into operation the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas main, which crosses the territory of 10 Ukrainian oblasts.

The search and prospecting for new oil and gas fields must continue in Tyumen Oblast. A great deal is to be done there before the end of the 5-year period. Obkoms and oblispolkoms must also tighten control over the measures set for the current 5-year period in the field of patronage assistance to the oblasts of the Non-Chernozem Region of the RSFSR.

Endeavors must continue to ensure the wide participation of young people in reclaiming the country's remote regions. The Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, the republic's ministries of higher and secondary specialized education and of education, and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education are expected to take advantage of the experience accumulated in previous years and to continue to send komsomols, young men and women and student construction detachments to priority and other national economic projects. All this is to be regarded both as the accomplishment of important economic tasks, and as a powerful means of the patriotic and internationalist education of young people, of their introduction to the great causes and concerns of the country.

SOCIALIST COMPETITIONS are a tested form of fostering the creative activity of the masses, of mutual enrichment with experience in economic and cultural construction; they are a powerful means of accomplishing important nationwide tasks. They have long ago exceeded the frameworks of individual enterprises, regions and branches. All oblasts of our republic are now engaged in competitions with the oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the Russian Federation and other fraternal republics. Strong links have been established among individual rayons, cities and many labor collectives. We must further improve this work, must make it maximally efficient. Emphasis is to be put on the dissemination and wide application of advanced experience, on the development of the most effective forms of labor comradery and collective mutual assistance. Additional steps are also to be taken to invigorate socialist competitions among our republic's oblasts, cities and rayons, and to expand and tighten our links with the fraternal socialist countries.

In summing up what has been said, I would like to emphasize once again that THE MAIN, HIGHER CRITERION FOR ASSESSING OUR ENTIRE WORK IS TO BE FOUND IN THE MOST ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF EACH OBLAST, CITY AND RAYON, OF EACH COLLECTIVE IN ACCOMPLISHING THOSE KEY, FUNDAMENTAL TASKS THAT ENSURE THE COMMON SUCCESS. We must always and in everything be guided by nationwide the interests, must resolutely eradicate the manifestations of departmental narrow-mindedness and parochialism. This is an indispensable condition for the strnegth of our united state, for consolidating its economic and defense potential. This is also a strong and tested basis for the development of each republic and for its further prosperity in all fields.

Tasks Confronting Party Organizations Under the Conditions of the Further Internationalization of Political and Spiritual Life

In his report, Comrade Yu.A. Andropov has further creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist thesis concerning the INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SOCIOPOLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL LIFE AS AN IMPORTANT REGULAR PATTERN OF MATURE SOCIALISM. LENIN'S PROVISION THAT SOCIALISM WOULD COMPLETELY INTERNATIONALIZE THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND SPIRITUAL LIFE HAS COME TRUE IN OUR TIMES

This has been manifested primarily in the intensive collectivization of labor and production, in the growing integrating processes in economic life, and in the strengthening material basis for fraternal friendship among the country's peoples. This has also been manifested in the strengthening sociopolitical unity of our society, in the consolidating alliance of the workers class with the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, and in the community of interests among all classes and social groups.

But not least, this has been reflected in the constantly strengthening ideological unity of the Soviet people, a unity based on the strong foundation of the scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook.

All this has preorgained a state of international relations that is new in principle, a state that has been embodied in the formation and development of a social and international community, unprecedented in history, of the Soviet people.

In their routine practical work, party organizations are obligated to profoundly study the aforesaid processes and to take into account the changes taking place in the social structure of the population. THE CONCLUSION REACHED BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS ON THE FORMATION OF THE -- MAINLY AND BASICALLY CLASSLESS -- STRUCTURE OF SOCIETY IN THE HISTORIC FRAMEWORK OF MATURE SOCIALISM is to be regarded as the point of departure. The changes taking already place in the social structure are significantly intensifying international contacts and exerting substantial influence on nationality relations. The WORKERS CLASS, which is the most internationalist class in its essence, ideals and aspirations, and in its part in creating material and spiritual values, is the leading force in Soviet society. Like all over the country, its role in the republic is steadily increasing, and its number is growing. The Ukraine's working class detachment numbers more than 14 million, and it includes representatives of all nations and ethnic groups of the country. In addition to the traditional proletarian regions of the Donbass, the Dnepr region, the Krivoy Rog basin, the industrial cities of Kharkov and Kiev, large detachments of the modern workers class have emerged in the Lvov-Volyn basin, at the projects of the republic's south and in all oblasts of the republic.

The process of internationalizing social life is particularly evident in large labor collectives that are becoming increasingly multinational and turning into an authentic school for internationalist education. This is particularly obvious in our old collectives such as the Kochegarka mine, the Zaporozhye steel plant, the Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical plant in Dneprovskiy, the Kharkov tractor plant, the Arsenal and the Leninskaya Kuznitsa plants in Kiev, and in new collectives, formed in recent times, such as the Nikolayev alumina plant, the Chernobyl atomic power station, the Lutsk motor vehicle plant and many others.

Permanent staff members make up the backbone in these collectives. They are precisely those who consolidate the high culture of international contacts, who cultivate among the working people the rules of internationalist behavior, and who help overcome the individual manifestations of nationalist psychology. The experience accumulated by the best labor collectives in settling economic, social and educational problems is our great property that must be maximally used.

In our routine practical work, it is highly important, both socially and economically, to further consolidate the ranks of the workers class, and primarily to train the new workers generation. In the current 5-year period alone, the workers class will be reinforced with more than 2 million graduates from vocational and technical schools, who will be integrated in the labor collectives of the Ukraine and other fraternal republics. It is highly important to see to it that each young worker is politically mature, spiritually rich, morally pure, that he is an ardent patriot and an authentic internationalist. The shaping of these qualities begins in the family and in the general-education schools. In this respect, the role and importance of Komsomol organizations and teaching collectives is very great.

Radical changes have taken place in the lives of the RURAL POPULATION affecting the conditions and substance of labor, as well as culture. While endeavoring to constantly renew the countryside, party committees and administrative organs must constantly pay attention to the development of the sphere of services, trade and the means of communications, and must actively introduce the rural inhabitants to the achievements of socialist multinational spiritual culture. This is not only an important condition for stabilizing cadres and for rationally utilizing labor resources, but also a prerequisite necessary to overcome the substantial differences between the city and the village. In this respect, full advantage must be taken from the positive experience accumulated in the Crimean, Kherson, Donetsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Cherkassy and other oblasts.

In enriching spiritual lives and promoting science, education and culture -- and this is a condition necessary to further improve the society of developed socialism -- an important role belongs to the PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA In the past 20 years, the number of workers with higher and secondary specialized education in the republic inceased 3.5 times, and has now reached about 6 million. The share of scientific cadres and specialists has particularly increased in the sphere of material production, and this is a proof of transforming science into a force directly engaged in production.

Responsible tasks are confronting our intelligentsia in developing culture that is socialist in substance, internationalist in spirit and national in form. The internationalization of spiritual life is a striking manifestation of the integrating processes taking place in our society.

On this soil of plenty, our Ukrainian Soviet culture has attained its prime of life. What deepens its internationalist substance are the wide creative links with the other fraternal peoples, and primarily with the internationally acknowledged great culture of the Russian people. Under Soviet rule, more than 9,000 Russian literary works and more than 2,000 books by Belorussian, Georgian, Armenian, Kazakh and other soviet writers have been published in the Ukraine. The publication of the 60-volume series of novels and stories under the common title "The Treasury of Fraternal Literatures" was an outstanding event in the republic's spiritual life. The republic's publishing houses have prepared the first volumes of a new series of Soviet literary classics, "The Unity." We are also pleased to note today that, in the postwar period alone, works by Ukrainian writers have been published in 44 languages of the USSR peoples.

In the repertoire of Ukrainian theater, an important place belongs to work by playwrights from other Soviet republics. A new theater has emerged recently in Kiev. Even its name, "The Friendship," is remarkable. It has already familiarized the republic's audiences with the best works by masters of the stage from Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Yerevan, Tbilisi, Tallinn, Tartu and Panevezhis.

The Shevchenko festival, "In a Free, New Family," has already become traditional both in the Ukraine and all over the country. The participation in it of representatives of the artistic intelligentsia from all Soviet republics, as well as from the countries of the socialist community, imparts the festival sociopolitical importance and convincingly confirms the international unity constantly strengthening among peoples building a new life.

EVEN FULLER ADVANTAGE IS TO BE TAKEN FROM THE GREAT OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO INTRODUCE THE WORKING PEOPLE TO THE COMMON SPIRITUAL WEALTH AND TO INTENSIFY THE DISSEMINATION OF THE LITERARY AND ART ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE USSR PEOPLES, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said. It is important to increase the role of television, radio and the press in this sphere.

We also must continue the traditional days of Soviet literature, art festivals, must exchange public shows and art exhibitions, and must more widely practice joint film production. In my opinion, deserving attention is the Kiev Gorkom's initiative to create in the republic's capital city, on the basis of the October Palace of Culture, a republic center for friendship among peoples.

To introduce the working people to cultural treasures, a great deal can be done by our museums, including those of fine arts. The fact that some museum exhibits reflecting the achievements of spiritual culture belonging to many peoples are mothballed in storage, practically without any use, must not be accepted as normal. This is a serious question for the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and Council of Ministers.

More consideration and exactingness should be given to the organization of concert tours. Arousing concern is the fact that the repertoires of individual collectives are full of works that, mildly speaking, lack authentic artistic value. Accountable for this is primarily irresponsibility on the part of a number of officials who are in charge of this important sector, as well as the lack of control on the part of some party committees and administrative organs.

The dissemination of the cultural values of all nations and ethnic groups of the country calls for constant attention on the part of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture, the state committees for cinematography, for television and radio broadcasting and for publishing houses, printing plants and book trade; creative unions, party committees, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organs. We must, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, PERSISTENTLY SEARCH FOR NEW FORMS AND METHODS OF WORK, METHODS MEETING THE PRESENT NEEDS, ALLOWING FOR AN EVEN MORE FRUITFUL ENRICHING AMONG CULTURES, AND MAKING EVEN MORE ACCESSIBLE THE BEST THINGS THAT THE CULTURE OF OUR PEOPLES OFFERS.

Having become a language of authentic international contacts within the USSR and, one can say, also abroad, the Russian language is a powerful means for introducing the working people of all nationalities to the spiritual wealth of the Soviet people and to the entire world civilization. This language has, in a natural way, entered the lives of our country's all nationalities. V.I. Lenin's vision that the nationalities living within one state would accept, in addition to one's mother tongue, the language "the command of which is ADVANTAGEOUS, has come true. This is also characteristic of our republic. According to the 1970 census data, about 57 percent of the republic's population were fluent in the Russian language, and in 1979 this number rose to 71 percent. At the same time, the share of people regarding the Ukrainian language as their own remained essentially unchanged. One can say with confidence that all the adult population of the republic knows the Russian language well. At the same time, many persons of the Russian and other nationalities living in the republic are fluent in the Ukrainian language.

Constant concern must be displayed for the purity, study and command of one's mother tongue. And in connection with this, it is necessary to closely watch the linguistic standards of the papers, books, films, television and radio broadcasts. Unfortunately, in some works -- particularly in translations and, occasionally, also in the practice of teaching -- archaic forms of the language and foreign terms occur without any justification or need. Such shortcomings are also characteristic of some publications by the Ukrainian writers union, particularly in the magazine ZHOVTEN and some others.

Further improvements are needed in the school teaching of the Russian language in addition to the mother tongue.

In this respect, life has posed two interconnected tasks. Improvements are needed -- one -- in the training of the teaching personnel, particularly for areas with the maultinational population, and -- two -- in textbooks and teaching aids. Those called upon to take care of the issue are the Ukrainian ministries of education and of higher and secondary specialized education, teachers training and linguistic institutes.

The thesis set forth in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's report on a solicitous attitude to the monuments of the past is of principled importance. The acts adopted on the protection and utilization of historical and cultural monuments have helped foster attention to and concern for their conservation.

Our people hold sacred the feat performed by the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, which has been perpetuated in the 40,000 monuments built in the Ukraine. Both grandiose monuments and modest obelisks have forever fixed the names of the valiant sons and daughters of our homeland's peoples, who offered their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence. Now, when we are marking the 40th anniversary of the outstanding victories won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, it is particularly important to make full use of the memorable events in order to intensify the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people, and primarily of the youth.

The historical value and cognitive importance of archeological monuments is great. The word is being received that ancient burial mounds and the remains of old settlements and burgs, even those under the state protection, are being destroyed here and there. Of course, this is inadmissible and strictly punishable. Both in the republic and the country as a whole, compilation has now begun of a code of historical and cultural monuments. In this great work, it is important to adhere to the class, party criteria.

Both a nihilistic attitude toward the past, the practice of underestimating -- let alone ignoring -- the achievements of national culture, and a narrow-minded passion for antiquity, its idealization, singing hymns to a patriarchal heritage, the practice of attaching exaggerated importance to individual historical events and phenomena, frequently of minor importance, and at times some sorts of self-admiration, are, of course, incompatible with the goals of the tasks for communist education.

The internationalization of the sociopolitical development of Soviet society, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, is particularly evident in the further consolidation of unity between the union [soyuznaya] and the national [natsionalnaya] forms of statehood, and in the steady perfection of socialist democracy. Developed socialism opens ever wider fields for the harmonious combination of common and local interests, for each man's -- irrespective of his social status and national affiliation -- direct and equal participation in the control of public affairs. All this has been legislatively fixed in the USSR Constitution and the constitutions of union and autonomous republics.

The party line with regard to these questions is clear and consistent. Its point is, as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized, to TAKE INTO ACCURATE ACCOUNT THE INTERESTS OF VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS, TO COMBINE THEM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE WITH NATIONAL INTERESTS, TO INVIGORATE AND TO MAKE BROADER USE OF LOCAL INITIATIVES, AND TO MORE ORGANICALLY ENGAGE ALL LABOR COLLECTIVES IN OUR NATIONWIDE WORK. As noted in the CPSU Central Committee decision "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," the party carefully sees to it that new problems and processes in the development of a state as big and multinational as ours, be fully and on time reflected in the activity of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organization and economic organs.

The right way of accomplishing this task is to strictly observe the scientific principles of leadership, the Leninist style of work and the Leninist cadre policy.

The party shows constant concern for the ever wider participation of the working people of all nationalities in the control of public and state affairs, for their appropriate representation in party and administrative organs of various levels. What I mean, of course, are not some formal norms of representation. Any kind of "arithmetical" approach to such matters is simply inappropriate, and any subjectivism or favoritism is inadmissible and harmful.

The strictest observation of the Leninist norms of selecting cadres with an eye on their businesslike, moral and political qualities is decisive in this field. For example, the number of Ukrainians among obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries in the Ukrainian Communist Party amounts to 80 percent, and that of Russians to 19 percent. Their number also includes Belorussians, Moldavians and representatives of other nationalities. In the soviets of people's deputies, there are representatives of 64 nationalities. We must continue to broaden the democratic bases of cadre policy, must consolidate the principle of collegiality, must take fuller account of the national composition of the population in individual regions and labor collectives, and of the public opinion in nominating people to leading posts.

It is important to further expand and to improve the quality of training specialists for the national economy in higher and secondary specialized schools in the republic. In this work, account must also be taken of the strengthening links among republics, because many specialists are being trained for our republic in the higher educational establishments of Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet cities. This is also a great advantage of our socialist system, and we should make full use of it in the interests of cadre training with an eye on the needs of scientific-technical progress.

We have every reason to say the INTERNATIONALISM HAS BEEN HIGHLY EMBODIED IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY. This party is international in its composition and structure, in its ideology and policy, and in the nature of practical activity. For example, in the Ukrainian Communist Party -- a CPSU detachment numbering more than 3 million members -- there are representatives of more than 100 nationalities.

Party organizations, administrative organs and all our cadres are the bearers and executors of the scientifically substantiated policy of international cohesion, purposefully and consistently pursued by our party and its Leninist Central Committee. Their entire daily practice helps guarantee harmonious fraternal relations among peoples of all nationalities and ethnic groups living in our multinational motherland -- the invincible force of the Soviet state and social system. And this is a noble cause to which the republic's working people will continue to offer all their efforts.

Improving the Propaganda of the Party's Leninist Domestic and Foreign Policy, and Intensifying the Patriotic and Internationalist Education of the Working People

Generalizing the experience of communist construction on the basis of the creative application of the fundamental theses of Marxism-Leninism constitutes a highly important direction in the entire activity of our party and of its Central Committee. Our party's theoretical and political thought has been expressed in a concentrated form in the concept of developed socialism.'

As noted, IN HIS REPORT "THE 60 YEARS OF THE USSR" AND IN THE ARTICLE "THE TEACHING OF KARL MARX AND SOME QUESTIONS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION IN THE USSR," COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV PROVIDED A KEY TO THE FURTHER INTERPRETATION OF BASIC PROBLEMS THAT CONSTITUTE THE ESSENCE OF THIS CONCEPT AND THAT ARE OF GREAT PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE FOR OUR ENTIRE PARTY POLITICAL WORK.

Let me only quote some of the theses that have been set forth:

-- this is primarily the thesis concerning the basic features and stages of development of a mature socialist society, and in particular the nature of contradictions under socialism, as a source of and incentive for progressive development;

-- then the thesis on the most important directions of work aimed at improving the national economic mechanism and at strengthening in all spheres good organization, discipline and order as highly important conditions for consolidating the foundations of the socialist way of life, for shaping the collective consciousness and behavior of people, and for overcoming individualist habits;

-- the thesis of the consistent implementation of the principle of socialist distribution at the stage of developed socialism; of the need for the strictest control over the measure of labor and the measure of consumption; and of the optimal combination of national, collective needs with the individual ones;

-- the thesis concerning the ways of improving the political organization of society, concerning the dependence of developing socialist democracy on the material possibilities and the level of consciousness of the masses, on their political standard; and concerning economic, social, political and juridical bases for the further prosperity of and drawing closer the country's nations and ethnic groups;

-- the thesis concerning the main directions in social progress and the revolutionary renewal of the world, in implementing the vital goals of the workers class, and in settling the global present-day problems common to all mankind.

Guided by these and other theses, our social scientists are expected to organize careful research into the processes taking place in Soviet society. Having taken this into account, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium, the Social Sciences Section, the republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Institute of the History of the Party and the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee are expected to specify the plans for scientific works and to take the most active part in working out concrete recommendations for practice.

The documents of the Moscow solemn session on the 60th anniversary of the USSR and Comrade Yu. A. Andropov's article quoted above have provided our ideological cadres, party aktivs and all communists with rich materials to propagate our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the achievements of real socialism, and to improve the entire ideological, mass political and organizational work.

TO EDUCATE THE SOVIET PEOPLE IN THE SPIRIT OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND FRIENDSHIP AMONG ALL THE COUNTRY'S NATIONS AND ETHNIC GROUPS, OF LOVE FOR OUR GREAT SOVIET MOTHERLAND, OF INTERNATIONALISM AND SOLIDARITY WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES, AS COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV EMPHASIZED IN HIS REPORT, IS OUR CONSTANT TASK OF INSUPERABLE IMPORTANCE.

Those called upon to accomplish it are all party and Komsomol organizations, the soviets and trade unions, the republic's educational establishments and our glorious Armed Forces that have always been a remarkable school of internationalism. We must even more strikingly and convincingly show successes scored in communist construction, the advantages of our system, and must reveal problems emerging in the process of creating a new society, and the ways to settle them.

The measures presented for examination at this aktivs meeting have concretely specified what is to be done and by whom in order to explain the theses set forth in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's report and in the materials of the solemn meeting. It is only to be emphasized that this work must be SUBORDINATED TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE TASK SET BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS FOR IMPROVING ALL OUR PROPAGANDA THAT, AS YURIY VLADIMIROVICH SAID, "MUST ALWAYS BE TRUTHFUL AND REALISTIC, AS WELL AS INTERESTING, UNDERSTANDABLE AND, BY IMPLICATION, ALSO MORE EFFECTIVE."

We must constantly strengthen the links of diological, agitation and propaganda work with life. In doing this, we must take for guidance the theses and conclusions set forth at the recent Moscow meeting of Central Committee Secretaries of Fraternal Parties in the Socialist Countries and at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers.

Under the present conditions, it is particularly important to intensify the propaganda of the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state, and of the most important actions undertaken by the party's Central Committee and the USSR Government to reach a turning point in international development in the interests of a general peace and of the security of peoples, to frustrate the dangerous schemes of the U.S. imperialistic circles and of their allies in the aggressive blocs. In our entire work, we must bear in mind that imperialism has adopted the line aimed at an unprecedented arms race and at the economic blockage of the USSR and other socialist countries, and has waged against us and our allies in authentic "psychological war" that is part and parcel of the notorious "crusade" against communism.

OUR POSITION, AS COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV EMPHASIZED, IS CLEAR: NO NUCLEAR WAR MUST BE PERMITTED -- EITHER LITTLE, GREAT, LIMITED, OR TOTAL. THERE IS NO TASK MORE IMPORTANT THAN THAT OF STOPPING THE MONGERS OF A NEW WAR.

A powerful antiwar movement has developed all over the world and compelled the imperialists to maneuver and to resort to the most frenzied demagogy. Our ideological adversaries are constantly changing the tactics of their subversive activity, trying to shift the psychological war to our territory, and to erode the class consciousness of the Soviet people. It is to be borne in mind that the ideological war has involved the most topical and stimulating problems. One of them applies to nations and nationality relations. In the attempts to undermine unity among our country's peoples and the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, imperialist propaganda is gambling primarily on nationalism, on rousing nationalist remnants. This is why we must pay unremitting attention to the unmasking of the antipeople essence of nationalist ideology, and of the subversive activity performed by the centers of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism, Eastern-rite Catholicism [uniatstvo] and Zionism abroad.

An important task confronting ideological work is to develop among our cadres and among all working people a consistently internationalist approach toward the problems of nationality relations, toward assessing the phenomena and events of the past and the present day, to develop irreconcilability to any nationalist oddities, to manifestations of national conceit and parochialism.

We must persistently foster among people a deep ideological conviction, a sharp class sensitiveness, political vigilance and a preparedness to defend the motherland and the conquests of socialism. Work must be intensified to disseminate the truth about the achievements of socialism. A great deal more should and must be done in this respect by our public organizations, as well as by the Ukrainian State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, Ratau and editorial boards of publications.

AS EMPHASIZED IN THE DOCUMENTS OF THE NOVEMBER 1982 CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, THE PARTY NOW REGARDS THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL WORK, TO RAISE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CADRES FOR THE MATTER AT HAND, AND TO TIGHTEN DISCIPLINE AS AN ISSUE OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. The party requires the more energetic application in practice of more effective methods of leadership and the resolutely giving up of everything that is outdated and defies the demands of the times.

Our party possesses a clear-out program for action in the field of economic, social and national policy.

AS IS KNOWN, THE SOVIET PEOPLE COMPLETELY AND ACTIVELY SUPPORT THE PARTY'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY. AND THE PRESENT DAY'S MAIN REQUIREMENT IS, TO USE V.I. LENIN'S DICTUM, TO BE ABLE TO ORGANIZE IN PRACTICE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLANS, TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS ON FURTHER BUILDING UP THE REPUBLIC'S MATERIAL AND SPIRITUAL POTENTIAL, AND TO REDOUBLE ITS SHARE IN THE CONSOLIDATION AND PROSPERITY OF OUR SOVIET MOTHERLAND.

We must foster in the consciousness of people the idea that to carry out one's patriotic and internationalist duty implies today primarily conscientious and resourceful toil for common benefit, and it implies a radical improvement in the effectiveness and quality of work.

It is our duty to do our utmost to man sectors of decisive importance with politically mature and competent people possessing a feeling for what is new. We must get rid of leaders lacking initiative and indifferent to shortcomings. There is no room for those apt to embellish the real state of affairs.

We must always bear in mind that precisely productive and highly efficient work is a basis for raising the people's prosperity, that it provides a firm foundation for the peaceful Soviet foreign policy, that it adds international weight and prestige to the socialist community, and largely determines the success of our struggle for peace.

Our strength lies in the inviolable unity of the party and the people, in the ideo-political and international cohesion of Soviet society.

On behalf of the meeting participants, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed the firm confidence and assured the Leninist CPSU Central Committee that the communists and working people of the Soviet Ukraine will continue to consolidate by all means unity and inviolable fraternal friendship among the peoples of our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics -- and will carry out with credit their patriotic and international duty.

(COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S REPORT WAS LISTENED TO WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE.)

VIOLATIONS OF SOCIALIST LEGALITY REPORTED

WA051300 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, 19 Jan 83 p 15

[Article by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent Yuriy Shchekochikhin under the heading "Moral Philosophy and Law": "After the Storm: 5 Years From the Life of a Young Man"]

[Text] Beauty of Soul and Strength of Spirit: At the Juncture of Two Discussions

Our discussion entitled "Epidemic of Self-Hypnosis of Infantilism of the Soul?" began with publication of a letter from Leningrad engineer V. Katkov (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, No 17, 1982). The problem, which at first seemed to be a particular, private concern (would you think -- a "hobby"!), suddenly and unexpectedly evoked fervent reader response. And the interesting thing is that in many letters our readers talk about or directly refer to another of our conversations: "Conscientiousness: How Do We Define It?" The following are a few excerpts from mail received on this discussion.

How does one measure return on soul, about which N. Morozova writes? In my opinion, if a person, when doing some action, gladdens people -- both close and distant -- then he also is elevating himself morally. This is a truly conscientious person. And it does not matter when this takes place, on the job or during one's free time. As for a "hobby," participation in amateur groups is first and foremost a means of communication, which in the "age of separate apartments" is lacking in this country. A brush in the hands of a person with a sketchbook, and a violin in an amateur orchestra -- this is not a "refuge for Belikov" but rather a window to the intellectual world.

I. Popovich, Elektrostal', Moscow Oblast

Yes, each of us should work honestly and uprightly, in other words conscientiously, even if the job is not quite to our liking. But we shall never feel even from our most favorite work (not counting purely creative professions) that shiver of delight that comes when one touches art. And therefore no inspiration from one's principal job activity can replace art, just as no food plants, regardless of how beneficial, can take the place of flowers, which give us beauty.

The purpose of art is to infect with goodness, to instill feelings, to give beauty. And wherever goodness and beauty are to be found, there will be less room for evil.

K. Urbaytene, Vilnius

It sometimes happens that a person works in what seems to him to be a conscientious manner, but he is unable to mature spiritually. The fact is that not everybody is capable of being genuinely creative. But every individual (under all conditions) is obliged to remain a human being -- and herein, as it turns out, lies the difficulty.

I remember my grandmothers -- rank-and-file kolkhoz members, with a great many certificates of merit for their work performed, but they were not living very well off. I was amazed at their spiritual qualities, their inexhaustible spiritual strength, their humanity, their wise understanding of life. Communication with them was interesting to me, at that time a young schoolteacher. In addition, they were wonderful storytellers. It is even more difficult to perceive the sources of human wisdom than to produce scholarly works.

In our town there was an old man working in a little kerosene dispensing shop. He had a great deal of dignity and self-esteem! He was not a talkative individual, this tall, thin old gentleman, but he showed amazing solicitude in dealing with others, precisely solicitude, not forced politeness, during contact and communication with others. By this conduct he brought order, as it were, into the soul of everybody he touched.

M. Fedosova, Kaluga Oblast

Where can a hero be found in peacetime?

Well, obviously on the farm, by a machine tool, in the mine, in a scientific laboratory -- wherever "we are conquering space and time," as the song goes. We newspapermen particularly like so-called "unobvious" heroes, when it is necessary to prove that they are worthy of such a lofty title. Most frequently, however, we link the term "hero" with the term "labor," since they are inseparable in our minds, unless we are dealing with a heroic deed on a riverbank or in a burning building.

I would like to expand the customary scheme of things and call a person a hero not for particularly pertinacious labor, not for saving someone's life in the water or in a fire, but -- please forgive these lofty words -- for moral staunchness and backbone.

There is a display hanging in the foyer of the Odessa Foreign Service Merchant Marine School, bearing the names of cadets who have graduated with honors. But the name of one honors student -- Nikolay Rozovaykin -- does not appear on this list. Although in 1973 he received straight A's in the senior final exams.

Precisely at that time money disappeared at the school. Not in the sense that a thief sneaked in and stole a purse; tens of thousands of rubles simply disappeared, money that had been earned by cadets on a sovkhoz. These thousands of rubles have never been recovered.

The school was in an uproar at the time, like the sea in a gale. A group of instructors demanded an investigation. A special commission was formed. It began an official investigation, examined documents and papers, step by step approaching an answer to the question of who had so shamelessly profited at the expense of the cadets. But one must also be able to read financial documents betwen the lines. The commission did not possess this ability and became thoroughly entangled. They then turned to the rayon prosecutor's office, which initiated criminal proceedings -- not against any specific individual but, as lawyers say, investigating the corpus delicti.

The school was expecting quick results. But they got bogged down somewhere, or somebody was holding them back. At this point "children," that is, cadets, decided to intervene in this dragging-on "adult" affair. They went to see the rayon public prosecutor, led by outstanding student Nikolay Rozovaykin. They went to him simply to state their impatience and indignation and to ask straightforward "children's questions: Where is the money? Who took it? Why is the investigation proceeding so slowly?

The school authorities immediately learned about this visit. And Nikolay was asked an interesting question, which he would often recall later and with which our story actually begins. "What personal business is it of yours?" they asked Rozovaykin. "After all, you're looking to graduate with honors!" He will also never forget the look they gave him -- such an "adult" surprised gaze, like at an unusual sight -- an exotic plant. It was a frankly derisive look. "Who the hell do you think you are!" Shortly thereafter he was awarded his diploma with highest honors, given a farewell handshake, and sent off into life, that is, to sea.

Sail, lad, test the squall, perhaps the waves of life will smooth off your corners, and you will return to shore rounded off like a pebble, without the jagged edges of youth.

Marine engineer Rozovaykin was assigned to a job abroad, to a distant southern land. As they say, nothing but fair winds billowed his sails. He returned home an experienced specialist, received a good position, and could see a brilliant future. At that point he decided to obtain further training and enrolled in the evening division at the Marine Engineer Institute. And everything would have gone smoothly if he had not been asked to return to his old merchant marine school as a full-time Komsomol organization worker. And yet who could be a better candidate for such a job than former honors graduates who had sea experience and who had proven their reliability?

Thus he returned home. And he saw that things were not right. Faculty members who had been particularly upset over the theft of the cadets' money were no longer there: one of them for some reason had changed his area of specialization, another had moved away, and a third had been forced to retire.... "Why?" Nikolay loudly asked, and the answer came in a whisper: "Leave it alone." He met a former fellow classmate -- it seems he was looking for employment. He told how he had written a letter to the newspaper about the stolen money, and the letter had been forwarded to the school. That had done him in: neither a job at sea, nor travel to distant lands. And the criminal investigation had been quietly laid to rest, as they say.

By this time Nikolay had shown himself to be an excellent Komsomol organizer. He was respected and loved by the new generation of cadets. The rayon committee awarded him a Certificate of Merit. The oblast newspaper wrote an article about him.

But Nikolay decided to repeat that "child's" question of his: Just what happened to the cadets' money? And he added a new question: Why were the finances in such a muddle? Why was it that Komsomol members were awarded cash bonuses and immediately forced to return the money for "communal" needs?

For a short time they went along with him and tried to answer his questions "nicely," patiently explaining, with a smile, that the cadets needed polish for their boots, a great deal of polish, and that it had not been budgeted. And money was not being given for theater tickets. And various delegations had to be received in a decent manner. This amounted to considerable expenditure. His calculations indicated, however, that the school could simply swim in boot polish, tickets and mineral water with the enormous amounts of money involved. He wondered where else the money was going. And he kept looking for a leak in the holds of his merchant marine school....

The school authorities finally came to the realization that his lad was going to "go public" and that the time for chuckles and hints had passed. The waves had not rounded off his corners or smoothed down his sharp edges. He had not learned to keep his mouth shut when "necessary," and he had not learned the rules of their game. This had earned him a pop on the nose.

At this point I shall slow the pace of my story in order clearly to show the forces squaring off in this drama. In a photograph taken during those years I saw Nikolay standing on the podium at a Komsomol meeting. He was saying something, arm raised. And a thousand cadets were listening to him. I was a nice photograph, impressive to the outsider: here we have a leader of young mariners, a Komsomol organizer. But to his superiors (or to some of his superiors) he was nothing but a speck of dust on the sleeve to be brushed off. He was a small screw that could be replaced with another one. He was a small fry who was suddenly beginning to get underfoot.

The mechanics of giving taps on the nose have long since been perfected. A few attempts at persuasion, a grin, followed immediately by a scowl -- and harsh measures. Somebody (whose name still remains secret) orally but firmly ordered the school's activists to discuss Rozovaykin's moral countenance, because he had divorced his wife, and to punish him as an example. They discussed Nikolay but, after hearing his explanations, did not consider it right to punish him. This was a trial balloon that failed to hit the target. Then, without the knowledge or consent of the Komsomol members, Rozovaykin was fired from his position as secretary of he school's Komsomol organization and expelled from Komsomol. For what? Well, of course for his divorce. Only because of his divorce.

Two views on life, two moral philosophies had now seriously clashed. The pure motivation of our hero and the experienced confidence that this frightened lad would quietly leave and would curse the day when he dared "see.. the truth."

I shall not give the names of all those persons who participated in the persecution of Rozovaykin that soon began, because I cannot determine the degree of involvement by each. For one of them simply said nothing -- and that was it! Did he know what the result would be? Another simply called somebody at somebody else's request -- and that is all! A third individual, signing a patently questionable document, shrugged his shoulders in surprise: it was necessary, for the lad had annoyed somebody, and now he was getting his. Only a signature -- a trivial matter! Perhaps they did not even realize that they had in fact formed a "solid wall" together with the other persons involved, a wall against which this young man, who was just beginning his career, would shatter.... Just a telephone call -- a trivial matter.... But a wall had already been formed -- of silence, telephone calls, sighs, and trivial papers. That was on the one side.

And on the other -- a stubborn lad who now realized that they were not playing around. He knew what kind of pull the administration at a famous merchant marine school had in a seaport city, that their slightest request to the authorities sounded not like a request but like advice, a recommendation, almost an order. He knew all this, but he refused to believe that falsehood is so powerful and can emerge victorious.

It was not two individuals who clashed, but two moralities. Our morality, in which we believe, with which we grew up just as Nikolay Rozovaykin did, and a morality that is alien to us, that impedes forward movement and therefore deserves nothing but public contempt and our common opposition.

Quite recently he had been awarded certificates, and this had been reported in the newspaper; he had just recently been given a handshake by officials from the rayon and oblast Komsomol committees, and quite recently his athletic figure could be seen at plenums and meetings of activists. And suddenly it was all over. He was expelled from the party and from Komsomol. He was without work -- that work with cadets that he had gotten to love and that was taken away from him contrary to the wishes of the Komsomol members. Once again he sought work down at the docks: after all, he was a marine engineer, a highly-qualified specialist! He was offered only one job -- that of a foreman... in a woodworking ship. And they were insulted when he turned the job down.

This Komsomol organizer -- with energetically raised arm, in a neatly-ironed duck jumper, ready at all times, at the first call, to arouse his lads, be it a political rally or an unpaid mass workday -- had suddenly become transformed in the eyes of the oblast and rayon committee officials into some kind of meddlesome troublemaker.

Such a person they did not want.

After being fired, Nikolay did not proceed to beg, but immediately began complaining. And he complained not orally, but in writing, and not just anywhere -- to Moscow.

I try to imagine the surprise and annoyance on the face of that most experienced individual to whom the fate of his letters was entrusted. "This boy is stirring up trouble," he thought to himself. He picked up the phone to find out what the problem was. And they replied to him in that same language of half-truths that this former cadet had gotten "wound up" over some money that had not been properly logged and receipted. I can imagine how condescendingly they brushed aside this "stubborn little fool" and immediately proceeded to more pleasant topics. But what was to be done with the lad? Obviously he should be given a good scare. They had thought he was "smarter" than that, that he would immediately grasp that he was a tiny cog, a speck of dust. Apparently they had been too lenient with him.

Shortly thereafter the newspaper VODNYY TRANSPORT ran two pieces in a row against that "pettifogger and slanderer" Rozovaykin. One of the authors had never even been face to face with our hero. He received the material in Odessa and cooked up his piece without leaving the cash register, as they say.

This did not even faze the person whom I am calling a hero. He was absolutely sure that the mistake would be rectified, and that it would merely take time.

Soon he received his first big of support: The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau set aside as unwarranted his expulsion from Komsomol. Now would he be given his job back? But the people in Odessa were in no hurry to correct the mistake. So Nikolay went to Moscow in order to explain clearly, this time in person and orally, what was going on.

Once again my imagination pictures two (other, of course) or three, or four interlocutors in Odessa.

I realize how defenseless is one's imagination in the fact of facts, and how one would like to see in the newspaper, in 8-point type, the full names of and positions held by these mysterious "interlocutors." But what can you do?! You can't tell where telephone calls originate, you can't pin down a hint with a date and signature, and "desires" are bound into archival documents. I know only that there were telephone calls, hints and wishes expressed, and I am convinced that these interlocutors lived then and live now not only in the author's imagination. Otherwise Nikolay Rozovaykin's fate would not have turned out so dramatically.

And once again one person explains who Rozovaykin is, just what he is trying to prove, while another explains by hearsay that the cadet "over did things." And still another person suggests that he be "probed" with the aid of the police to determine whether there is not some action the lad has committed for which he can be punished. If they give it a try, they will find something! And the story proceeds.

Nikolay Rozovaykin was arrested in Moscow, at the home of a relative, on the basis of a telegraphed request from Odessa to arrest this dangerous criminal immediately and to return him to Odessa. On the fourth day following his arrest he was taken from his jail cell and turned over to police officers from Odessa, a senior lieutenant and a first sergeant.

The trio left the police station, drove to the airport, and boarded an airplane. The flight to Odessa took an hour and a half: enough time to get acquainted, to engage in conversation, to pour out one's soul. But all three remained silent. Just the sergeant voiced a question, addressed to nobody in particular: "Well, are you going to keep going places to complain?" Nikolay shrugged his shoulders. He realized that the

two police officers had come to Moscow to fetch him not at their own volition but were merely following orders.

Nikolay was returned, booked, and brought before an investigator at the Zhovtnevy Rayon militia precinct by the name of Kapitsa, a young man, but who was considered by his superiors to have a promising future, a person who grasps things immediately.

Kapitsa showed Rozovaykin the arrest order. Nikolay also unexpectedly learned from it that the criminal charges had been brought not when he was in Odessa but when he was in Moscow, and he learned why things had come to a head, why the movie-style operation had been organized: his arrest, his flabbergasted relatives, who had not entertained the slightest suspicion that they were sheltering such a hardened criminal under their roof.

To employ the language of the criminal code, he was being indicted, in the first place, for parasitism and, secondly, for malicious hooliganism.

This hooliganism had been committed (as attested by the document that he was to sign) at 1000 on 1 July in the yard of the building in which Nikolay had been born, raised, and was residing. It seems that when a committee led by one Lepinskiy, deputy chairman of the Zhovtnevyy Rayon executive committee, entered the yard that morning to determine whether one of the neighbors had illegally extended his balcony, the accused, Nikolay Rozovaykin, had allegedly began heaping verbal abuse on the committee members, "mouthing foul obscenities." In addition, he had allegedly compelled his older brother Viktor to attack Lepinskiy -- a representative of the authorities! -- with his fists and rip the lining of his jacket.

The event indicated in the document "had occurred" on 1 July. Nikolay was arrested on 17 November. And by that time those persons who had ordered the investigation knew full well that Viktor, Nikolay's brother, had been paralyzed since childhood and was a category 1 invalid, a totally helpless individual and physically incapable -- compulsion or not -- of attacking anybody with his fists!

They also knew full well that Nikolay was not leading a "parasitic life" -- he was enrolled at the evening division of the institute and at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, that he was not living on "non-labor income" but on money earned by honest labor, and that he was not "living as a parasite" but was seeking reinstatement in his job, from which he had been wrongfully fired.

But he had caused too much trouble with his search for justice, he had written too much, and he had talked too much. And therefore police investigator Kapitsa listened coldly to the accused and calmly repeated over and over: "Come on, sign it!"

"You are violating the law! This is illegal! I demand to see the rayon public prosecutor!" exclaimed Nikolay, angered.

"The prosecutor does not want to see you," the investigator replied.

This young and promising investigator Kapitsa worked diligently: again and again he demanded that the prisoner confess, making every effort to prove that Nikolay had used abusive language, had hurled obscenities, and had egged on his paralyzed brother. Investigator Dibrova, of that same Zhovynevyy Rayon militia precinct, who replaced Kapitsa, following numerous protests, continued the efforts of her colleague, equally unsuccessfully attempting to force Nikolay to confess his guilt.

This process went on for 20(!) months, during which a totally innocent person was being incarcerated. Finally the Ilichevskiy Rayon court, Odessa, A.V. Chernushenko,

presiding, following a 6-day (!) examination of charges that Nikolay had been living a parasitic life and had committed acts of vicious hooliganism, concluded (I quote the official verdict) that "in charging N.L. Rozovaykin with committing malicious hooliganism, the investigating agencies failed properly to investigate the matter, in connection with which an incident arose.... The allegation by the investigating officers that N.L. Rozovaykin had incited his brother Viktor to commit hooligan actions... lacks convincing evidence." They also dropped the unwarranted charge of leading a "parasitic life." The court ordered all charges dropped and that he be released from custody.

After his release Nikolay went to the Black Sea Steamship Lines, where a job was found for him, a highly qualified specialist who had worked abroad upon completing school....

Soon thereafter Nikolay Rozovaykin could be seen on the grounds of the Port of Odessa. Some curious tourist, suddenly descending the granite embankment into the dusty innards of the port, noisy with shouting voices and impregnated with astringent aromas, upon seeing the well-built lad with the seaman's bearing and broom in his hands, might ponder the fickleness of fate: some people are destined to stand on the bridge of a ship, while others are fated to wield a broom -- in short, that's life -- and so forth.

But for those who knew him, this lad was an ordinary janitor on the docks, and even those who suspected something unusual did not plague him with questions: he captains a broom, and that is it. On occasion, it is true, he would encounter fellow classmates from the merchant marine school. Seeing how his life was going, and afraid of hurting his feeling with stories about how their life was going, they would trade meaningless pleasantries. To those who attempted to joke: "Well, A student! Are you mastering the multiplication table so that you can find the truth?" he would reply laconically and in a hard voice: "The truth is there! You'll see!"

And he continued sweeping the docks.

He tried to get reinstated in his fourth-year studies at the institute, where his studies had been interrupted not through his own fault. He was turned down. "We do not have," he was told, "a department for docksweepers."

It is doubtful that there was a single person in Odessa who would have dared predict such a fate for a member of the Odessa Oblast Komsomol Committee, secretary of the Komsomol organization at the famed foreign service merchant marine school, a person who had graduated from that school with highest honors, a student enrolled in the evening division of the Marine Engineer Institute, a young Communist, and simply a young man.

Life is the same as the sea (we shall recall this expression, since we are in Odessa). The waves crash, the gales thunder, and this is followed by a calm. And just as in life, someone is the first to take the battering of the gale to face various misfortunes and difficulties.

But in fact did this lad not raise too large a wave? What for? Had a bank been robbed? Had somebody been murdered? Had a million-ruble bribe been given?

And what did it get him? He goes off to complain -- and they bring him back to Odessa under police escort. He writes strident letters to the public prosecutor's office -- and he is held in custody for 20 months. He walks out of the court, vindicated and joyous, and the police investigator takes 6 months to give him back his identity papers: "Why bother to get a job? We'll get you into jail anyway!" He seeks judicial redress, and they stick a broom in his hands.

This short paragraph lists the trials to which fate subjected Nikolay Rozovaykin, and they took up 5 -- think about it! -- 5 years of his life: in 1977 he was expelled from Komsomol, and at the end of 1981 he still could be seen pushing a broom on the grounds of the Odessa Port. Five of the finest years in a person's life, from age 23 to 28, when the time of mature choice has arrived, but when the time of the romantic conceptions of youth has not yet ended.

Is any worldly justice worth such human sufferings? Is it worth it to sigh joyously after all this: "Yes, truth will out!"

Nikolay was not faced with these rhetorical questions, because he personally did not pity himself and wished no pity. He was thinking about the future, that is, about the triumph of truth.

Yes, he had caused a big wave, and the resulting gale had battered him hard. But he knew that justice does not divide into large and small: for one justice one must fight, save it, as one rescues a person drowning at sea, while one can treat the other quite differently. And he turned out to be right, because he was not alone in thinking this way.

Dozens of people came to the defense of Nikolay Rozovaykin. Hundreds of letters were sent to party and soviet authorities, to the editors of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and to the office of the USSR Prosecutor General.

Following intervention by the CPSU Central Committee party oversight committee, the Odessa Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party imposed severe party disciplinary punishment on Lepinskiy, deputy chairman of the Zhovtnevyy Rayon executive committee, and on Volobuyev, in charge of the Zhovtnevyy Rayon militia precinct. The Board of the USSR Prosecutor General's Office removed Shatokhin, public prosecutor of Zhovtnevyy Rayon, and Prokopishin, prosecutor of the investigative administration of the oblast public prosecutor's office, from their positions for the unwarranted arrest of Nikolay Rozovaykin. Yasinskiy, public prosecutor of Odessa Oblast, was given a stern reprimand for bureaucratic delay and a careless attitude toward Nikolay Rozovaykin's complaints. The decision to terminate criminal proceedings on the theft of the cadets' money at the merchant marine school was reversed as unwarranted. Rozovaykin was reinstated in the party and in Komsomol.

Nikolay finally arrived at his own truth and at our truth.

Today he is once again working as a ship's engineer, he was reinstated at the institute, and the decision to drop criminal charges against him has been reworded: not "for lack of evidence," but "for lack of elements of a crime."

Justice has triumphed. But why at such a high price? And who was standing behind the thieves at the school? Who was manipulating the hand of the conscientious and diligent police investigator Kapitsa? Answers to these questions have not as yet been obtained. We would like to find out who these invisible persons are, who for the sake of their own advantage and for the sake of so-called "peace of mind" were willing to engage in slander, falsification, and violation of the law. Is it not through the efforts of these persons that the name of Nilolay Rozovaykin is still missing from the display of names of cadets who have graduated with distinction? We hope that these unseen forces and relations will be uncovered by investigative agencies and republic organizations, that those who organized the persecution of Nikolay Rozovaykin will finally be identified by name.

Attempts were also made to influence this newspaper with the aid of these "connections": for a period of 6 months telephones were ringing not only in the newspaper offices but also at the home of the author of this article and of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA executives. The callers attempted to convince us that this was a trivial, private incident, unworthy of public attention, from the life of an excessively fervent young man, who quite by chance ended up in the center of events.

But evidently this is also the main characteristic of an honest, decent individual -- to end up at the center of events.

I am sure that those who persecuted Nikolay Rozovaykin all these years, who put obstacles in the path of justice, and who subsequently, when justice triumphed after all, attempted to argue to the editors that "it is not worth it," "it is inadvisable," "it is not recommended" to make a public lesson out of a particular, private incident, would be deeply offended if they were called dishonorable. In what way? for what?

They were protecting their tranquility and the order they themselves had established for their own sakes, to confirm their omnipotence, and in this order they (please excuse the tautology) felt themselves totally correct. It is not surprising that, in spite of severe party disciplinary punishment, Volobuyev is now head of another, Primorskiy Rayon, militia precinct, while Shatokhin continues working in the public prosecutor's office as if nothing had happened.

Nikolay Rozovaykin was and continues to be a strange, incomprehensible person to them, even abnormal. But just who is "normal" to them? And what kind of persons do they want today's young people to be? Do they want them to be cynics, believing in nothing, believing that all means are acceptable to further one's career? Do they want them to be persons who adapt to a given situation, concealing their true thoughts? Do they want them to be such as those who are still today firmly convinced that if Rozovaykin had done differently, he never would have gotten into trouble in the first place?

Such young people do exist. After all, police investigator Kapitsa is the same age as Nikolay (for whom the "Rozovaykin case" was perhaps one of his first), and he must have understood who this was facing him across the table, and he must have known the entire truth of the false accusation.

It would seem that at least for this young investigator the incident should have become a serious lesson, perhaps the most important lesson of his life.

Unfortunately, however, Kapitsa was not punished or demoted. He was not even reprimanded for his investigative error, although an investigator's error is akin to that of a demolition expert. The only difference is that you are blowing up others rather than yourself.

On the contrary, they rewarded the diligence and assiduousness of this young, promising worker: he was promoted in rank and placed in charge of the investigation department of the Zhovynevyy Rayon militia precinct. Kapitsa has joined the local "order."

And of course he is totally convinced that he had not made a mistake -- at worse he had "slightly erred." Rozovaykin was the one who had made the mistake.

But we know that Nikolay Rozovaykin has won.

He has won because he unswervingly believed in communist ideals, grounded on truth and honesty, not on the chance triumph but on the logical triumph of justice.

He won precisely because he placed his own fate without any hesitation against the onslaught of the gale. He won because he knew firmly that justice triumphs not only in the movies but also in life, that truth becomes truth only when you prove it, even at the risk of your own future. Finally, one must fight for truth openly, for otherwise we shall lose it amidst a great number of allowable deviations, which in the final analysis create intolerable deviations.

He steadfastly argued that white is white and black is black, frightening those around him with his disregard for fine shadings, and it was only for this reason that ultimately his innocence was acknowledged. He proved to be stronger than circumstances, because he refused to yield to circumstances. This is why the persistence displayed by Nikolay Rozovaykin is so appreciated by us today. All of us highly value it, in spite of the fact that Nikolay is only 29 years old.

And perhaps precisely because he is only 29 years old, with his entire life ahead of him.

Fedorchuk: Officials Disciplined, Demoted

PM281321 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12, 23 Mar 83 p 1

["Official Reply" by V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs: "The USSR Minister of Internal Affairs Examined LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's Article 'After the Storm'" -- the following editorial note is appended to Fedorchuk's article: "The publication of Yu. Shchekochikhin's article 'After the Storm' was followed by the arrival of some 2,000 letters from readers. Many of them became part of a special press bulletin sent to various organizations and departments. The editorial office thanks all the readers who responded to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's article."]

[Text] Yu. Shchekochikhin's article "After the Storm," published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA on 19 January 1983, was the subject of an in-depth investigation by the USSR MVD.

Executives of the USSR MVD were sent to Odessa to check the facts regarding the gross violation of socialist legality in relation to N.L. Rozovaykin. The investigation showed that the facts indicated in the article were confirmed.

In 1978 the Zhovtnevyy Rayispolkom of the Internal Affairs Section unjustifiably brought criminal proceedings against the Rozovaykin brothers. The investigation of their cases was carried out superficially, to a low professional standard, which led to gross violations of socialist legality. The leadership of the Odessa Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Directorate did not stop these violations in good time, did not give a keen, principled assessment of them and did not call the culprits to account.

On the basis of the results of the investigation of the unjustified criminal proceedings against N. Rozovaykin and his arrest, A.M. Volobuyev, former chief of the Zhovnevyy Rayon Internal Affairs Section and now chief of the Primorskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Section, was given a warning for failing to ensure fully correct official conduct. A strict party penalty had earlier been imposed on him by a decision of the Odessa Ukrainian CP Obkom.

For violations of socialist legality committed in the investigation of the criminal cases concerning the charges against the Rozovaykins, V.V. Kapitsa, chief of the Investigation Department of the Zhovtnevyy Rayon Internal Affairs Section was relieved of his post, demoted and deprived of the right to carry out investigative work. P.A. Dibrova, former deputy chief of the Investigation Department, was severely reprimanded. A.I. Gortolum, chief of the Investigation Department of the gorispolkom Internal Affairs Directorate, and V.F. Lebedev, former inspector at the rayon Internal Affairs Section were reprimanded.

Other officials who were connected with the Rosovaykins' case were also punished.

The Ukrainian SSR MVD Collegium severely reprimanded N.P. Voldko, chief of the Odessa Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Directorate, for poor exactingness and lack of due monitoring of the activity of his subordinates in the investigation of criminal cases and the resolution of complaints and for serious shortcomings in work with cadres, and V.M. Shurovskiy, deputy chief of the directorate, for lack of principles in resolving the Rozovaykins' complaint and for shortcomings in cadre work.

With regard to N.I. Slipets, deputy chief of the oblast directorate, and N.M. Bogdantsev, chief of the Odessa Gorispolkom Directorate, who failed to ensure the fulfillment of the sector of work entrusted to them, the collegium of the republic's MVD confined itself to the measures adopted earlier -- their dimissal from MVD organs.

The results of the investigation were examined at a conference of the USSR MVD leadership, and the Odessa Ukrainian CP Obkom was briefed on them. We know that the obkom intends to discuss this question in its Bureau.

Guided by well-known directives of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR MVD is adopting measures to strengthen socialist legality in the militia's work, improve work with letters and complaints from working people and increase each employee's sense of responsibility for the efficient fulfillment of his official duties.

CORRUPTION IN KUBAN MILITIA UNITS REPORTED

PM231549 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 22 March carries on page 2 a 2,400-word report entitled "Guardian Sentenced" by correspondent V. Udachin. He deals with the case of militia Captain A. Vorshchev who, as an inspector in the Krasnodar Krayispolkom Internal Affairs Department's administration for combating the embezzlement of socialist property, investigating bribery on the Lenin Kolkhoz in Kalininskiy Rayon, himself reportedly took bribes and was sentenced this February to 12 years under strict regime in a correctional labor colony. More than a year ago, Udachin writes, V. Shcherbina, chief construction engineer at the kolkhoz, and A. Shkarupa, clerk of works, received long prison sentences for receiving bribes and two other culprits -- team leaders I. Sicharenko and F. Mospan -- have been arrested and sentenced.

The writer than looks at the case of M. Shmatov, chief of the Gelendzhik section for combating the embezzlement of socialist property, and R. Mitina, a senior inspector in this section, who are accused of receiving bribes from the staff of the Gelendzhik restaurant and canteen trust who were embezzling state property, deceiving customers, and committing various other financial crimes. The corruption in the trust apparently extended to the trust's director, and in recent months almost 30 employees have been brought to court. The writer then continues: "The Shmatov and Mitina trial is in progress and we will inform readers of its outcome."

"It would probably be possible to try to find in the 'heroes'' lives appropriate defects which would explain the reasons for their fall and degeneration, and even attempt to establish by whom, where, and when these fates were overlooked? But the fact is that the crimes committed by militia employees are quite unnatural. After all, they are not lost sheep, and no evil spirit has confused them. Both Vorshchev and Shmatov are mature people, both have a higher economic education, had served for a long time in the militia organs, and had favorable references. In short, they held the oath, the militia officer's honor, and duty to the people in contempt and embarked on crimes consciously.

"But it is then in order to ask: Who was it specifically who accepted them into the MVD organs and encouraged and promoted them up the service ladder? Who even submitted them for awards? It is simplest, of course, to allude to the chance nature of these situations. But is that so? Last fall I arrived at a good kolkhoz. They had had an excellent harvest. They should have been happy, but the chairman was despondent. What was the matter? It turned out that a criminal group had been discovered in the kolkhoz which had stolen 183 tons of wheat and 42 tons of sunflower seeds. Heading this group... was Militia Captain Korobko, a divisional inspector. He, by the way, was considered one of the best divisional inspectors in the kray and his experience in crime prevention was studied and advocated. Last September, Galat, an investigating officer in the Krasnodar Oktyabrskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, was convicted for repeatedly receiving bribes from accused in exchange for clearing them of criminal responsibility. A year earlier, Soin, an investigating officer in the Krasnodar Prikubanskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, had been punished for a similar crime. Last March, Oderov, a senior inspector in the Uspenskiy Rayon section for combating the embezzlement of socialist property, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. Are the facts insufficient? It is scarcely possible to explain them by mere chance.

"We are not intending to cast a shadow over the whole Kuban Militia. A not inconsiderable number of glorious, heroic pages have been written in its annals. But there are, unfortunately, those who are also corrupt, denigrate honor, and undermine the militia's high authority among the population. To close our eyes to this would mean doing a disservice. The kray's working people in their letters to party committees and newspaper editorial offices demand the introduction of exemplary public order in the towns and villages and an increase in the responsibility of law-enforcement organ employees. The bribery and embezzlement which spread particularly in the coastal cities and in Krasnodar has given rise to people's justified anger.

"The lessons of the court cases mentioned are manifold. Let us recall the first case, that of the 'team leaders,' and immediately the problem of hired construction teams arises. It is scarcely worth denying from the outset their necessity. Where these teams work under sensible control and are supplied with materials legally there are no grounds for abuse. But 'moonlighters' in Kuban frequently build without a plan or estimates. There is an absence of any sort of control over their activity or labor remuneration. This Mospan himself received all the wages due to the team and dealt with it at his own discretion, although it does not even figure in the team's records. This single fact provided grounds for any supervisor or inspector to suspect Mospan of embezzling kolkhoz resources. However, he interested and worried no one; it was as if the 'moonlighters' worked in a vacuum. Their deals with officials for supply of strictly funded materials spread. So, for example, material in short supply from the 'Krasnodarkravselstroy' trust went chiefly to the Kalinin Kolkhoz in Kanevskiy Rayon on a warrant on behalf of...Sichkarenko. And according to what sort of fantastic estimates is the labor of hired construction workers paid in a kolkhoz if a bribe of R25,000 handed over to Inspector Vorshchev proved to be a mere trifle to Sichkarenko! The Vorshchev case raises a good many questions."

Udalin continues: "Nevertheless, the main question is what promoted the appearance of criminals in the militia ranks? There is one answer: The atmosphere of laxity and low exactingness created in the kray internal affairs administration and in many city and rayon internal affairs departments. If Vorshchev had carried out his investigation under the control of experienced, principled mentors, there would scarcely have been even thoughts of extortion. But of what sort of control can be in question if Major Yu. Vasilev, deputy chief of the administration for combating the embezzlement of socialist property, is arrested for large-scale bribe-taking! Moreover, illegal actions are not always given a proper assessment by the leaders and political workers of the internal affairs organs. In a number of cases they try to justify and shield lawbreakers. Proskurov, the chief of the Brukhovetskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department Criminal Investigation Department, continued to work in his former position for 2 years after committing a crime -- the use of illegal inquiry methods -- and rayon department personnel justified his illegal actions even when the court brought in a guilty verdict on Proskurov.

"The Leninist position on the inevitability of punishment is known. But if the staff of the internal affairs administration organs 'forget' to apply the principle with regard to lawbreakers within their own ranks, then various kinds of criminal elements also very comfortably avoid responsibility. Often crimes are covered up. In short, there are many defects in the Kuban Militia and there are grounds, perhaps, for coming to a conclusion about internal affairs administration leadership's violation of the principles of cadre selection and education and about the party and soviet organs' lack of control over the militia's activity. A recent meeting of the kray party organization which discussed measures to strengthen law and order and socialist legality came to precisely this impartial assessment. The aktiv meeting pointed out that the quality of militia personnel does not come up to modern requirements. Haste is observable in recruitment to the MVD organs and candidates' professional qualities and morale are poorly studied by the cadre service. Consequently, incompetent and immature people often appear in the service. And, as the court cases show, unscrupulous ones too. And therefore we will draw one further lesson: There can be no indulgence granted to anyone when the militia's honor is at stake! We must all cherish the purity of its ranks."

POSSIBLE USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST RECORDED

Sweden Detects Explosion

LD061047 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] The observatory of the defense forces research establishment in Hagfors registered an underground nuclear test in the Soviet Union this morning. The explosion took place (?at 0615) in the Semipalatinsk area.

AFP Report

NC061054 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 6 Apr 83

[Text] Hagfors, Sweden, April 6 (AFP) -- An Earth tremor which could have been an underground nuclear test conducted in the Soviet Semipalatinsk testing zone was recorded here early today by the Swedish military seismological observatory.

The tremor, which took place at 0417 GMT in the region of the test zone in Soviet Central Asia, measured five on the righter scale. The last explosion was recorded here on February 7.

BRIEFS

SAMARKAND RADIO OBSERVATORY -- A new radio observatory has opened in Samarkand to serve the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Apr 83 LD]

USSR GENERAL STRESSES AIR DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

AU051139 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Apr 83 p 6

[Article by Yuriy Chesnokov, colonel general of artillery and first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Air Defense Forces: "Preparedness in the Interest of Peace"]

[Excerpt] In recent years, the United States and its allies have been concentrating on upsetting the existing parity of military forces and achieving superiority over the USSR and the other socialist countries. They are mainly betting on mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, that are carried to their target via air or space. This is attested to not only by the statements of the NATO countries' military representatives, but also by the feverish development of the air-space [vzdusno-kozmicke] offensive means. The stockpiling and perfection of these means seemingly "brings close" objects on which they are targeted and constitutes a permanent threat of surprise attack for the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Under these conditions, the role and the place of the Air Defense Forces, the first on alert, in the country's defense system has increased. The tasks that these forces must today resolve are extraordinarily complicated and the demands on the effectiveness of their combat activity have increased.

Today, the Soviet Air Defense Forces have available effective means capable of constantly searching for airborne offensive means and supplying information about them in a real [realny] time span. They include all-round supersonic interceptors equipped with very powerful missiles. Various horizontal [horizontalni] rocket systems are capable of reliably hitting air targets flying at any speed and any height, far from defended installations, independent of time, meteorological conditions and radio-electronic resistance.

The results of the preceding school year and the first months of this school year justify my saying that the soldiers of the Air Defense Forces are capable of successfully resolving their tasks. In the postwar years they have more than once stopped attempts by military aircraft of the imperialist states to penetrate USSR airspace. The Soviet Air Defense Forces cooperate closely with the armies of the socialist community in defending the air borders of their states. This cooperation is being developed in several respects. Thanks to the mutual military-technical assistance of the fraternal countries, their air defense forces are equipped with modern combat technology and weapons. Joint preparation of cadres for the Air Defense Forces is being organized at military academies and training centers and experience in training and education work is being exchanged. Our cooperation in the sphere of military science and the study of air defense problems is successfully developing. An exchange of information about the principles of the buildup [vystavba] of air defense forces and the raising of their combat preparedness is being practiced. During joint exercises friendly contacts are being expanded and strengthened and actions are acquiring a coordinated nature.

Obviously, such combat cooperation helps to resolve tasks facing the air defense of our countries, and contributes to the development of friendship and political unity among the troops of the socialist states.

SOKOLOV WARNS WEST 'COUNTS' ON SURPRISE ATTACK

LD020548 Moscow TASS in English 0542 GMT 2 Apr 83

["The Experience and Lessons of History" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 2 TASS -- The Soviet people's victory over fascism in the years of World War II "became an evidence of the insuperability of socialism, of the triumph of the new social and state system, of the socialist economy, of the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism". This is emphasised in today's PRAVDA by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov: In a review of the concluding, twelfth, volume of the "History of World War II 1939-1945," he points out that nowadays military science has made a stride far head but that the experience of the war does not lose its topicality. "In present-day conditions, for example," he writes, "one cannot but take into consideration such factors which were vividly revealed by the past war as the coalition character of the armed struggle, the greater spatial scope, dynamism and intensity of military operations, enhancement of the interconnection of politics and strategy, the whittling down of boundaries between the front and the rear, and the growing dependence of the combat might of armies on the economy and scientific and technical progress, on the high morale of the people, and the ideological and psychological qualities of the personnel."

"The factor of surprise, as has been shown in the concluding volume, remains a substantial military factor in present-day conditions".

"It is precisely on the suddenness of an armed aggression that the present-day advocates of war count," Marshal Sokolov writes: "Their aggressive strategic concepts and doctrines of a first disarming nuclear strike, a limited nuclear war and others, which threaten peace, are based on the expectation to win a victory in a war through a first use of nuclear weapons. Such an adventurist policy entails extremely dangerous consequences for the cause of peace."

The author points out that the World War II experience, generalised in the final volume and in the entire edition, and the lessons arising from it "are by no means of academic character. They are extremely topical. They impel all the peoples to counter the aggressive intrigues of imperialist and other reactionary forces by a tireless struggle for peace and for curbing the arms race".

"The lessons of World War II have taught the fighters for peace vigilance and the need to be always on one's guard. Vigilance against the intrigues of imperialism means the all-round strengthening of the economic and defence might of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community."

"The experience and lessons of World War II teach one the need to expose the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, to frustrate its plans; to issue a rebuff to dangerous actions; and to wage an active struggle against the ideology of war, against anti-communism and anti-Sovietism."

MILITARY DISCIPLINE, MORAL CLIMATE ASSESSED

PM301625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Struggle to Strengthen Discipline"]

[Excerpt] Discipline is a political and moral term. The methods for strengthening it must be mature in a party manner, morally impeccable, and based upon equal and just exactingness in line with regulations. It would be impermissible to try to impose military regulations preemptorily or crudely, or to cover up breaches of discipline in an attempt to give an impression that all is well. Thus, in the division commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Makarenko, and in the absence of officers, the regulation orders were grossly breached. When the facts of the nonregulation mutual relations between servicemen became known to the commanding officer he, after reprimanding the violators behind closed doors, took all measures to prevent the unseemly facts from becoming public knowledge. Major G. Tychkov, division party organization secretary, did not manifest the due adherence to principles, either. Keeping silent about shortcomings and being afraid to wash dirty linen in public or openly admit derelictions can entail compounding the errors. This is what happened in this case, The leaders' desire to embellish the true state of affairs in the division inflicted a serious moral loss on the education of people.

Such actions are especially intolerable in the light of the requirements of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum, which emphasized most pointedly the need to wage a determined struggle against any violations of party, state, and labor discipline. This requirement obliges Army and Navy party organizations and all Communists to be intolerant of those who like embellishment, of the eyewash merchants who try to cover up their inaction with faked reports.

From this viewpoint, special responsibility is born by the political organs and party organizations of staffs and directorates. The Communists serving there have, as a rule, considerable length of party membership and considerable service experience. During their work in units and on ships they must investigate thoroughly the state of affairs and give all-around support to commanding officers and commanders who are taking strict measures to enforce regulation orders and eliminate the causes and circumstances encouraging breaches of military discipline. At the same time it is necessary to firmly cut short all manifestations of rudeness, swagger and other actions which degrade the human dignity of soldiers. It is necessary to strive to ensure that ideological measures take more fully into account the specific peculiarities of different categories of servicemen and their increased demands, and ensure the airing of specific processes occurring in the subunits; that ideological and educational work propagates widely the instances of exemplary fulfillment of military duty and influences effectively the carriers of indiscipline, nonregulation mutual relations, and other antisoical phenomena.

Soviet soldiers see in the Communist a representative of Lenin's party, a spokesman of its ideas, and a conductor of its policy. And this obliges each full and candidate member of the CPSU to always be an example of high moral fiber and selfless labor, to fight for the establishment of exemplary regulation order and a healthy moral atmosphere in units, on ships, and at military educational establishments.

YEPISHEV SPEAKS AT MARX JUBILEE MILITARY MEETING

PM21109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Mar 83 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel G. Shevchenko report: "The Founder of Scientific Communism"]

[Text] Sociopolitical readings to mark the 165th anniversary of the birth and 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx were held at the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate on 16 March.

A report entitled "Karl Marx -- Founder of Scientific Communism and Supreme Thinker and Revolutionary" was read by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

The Communist Party, the working people of our country, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the world communist and workers movement, and all progressive mankind, the speaker said, pay great homage to Karl Marx -- A brilliant thinker and ardent revolutionary. In close collaboration with his loyal friend and ally, Friedrich Engels, Karl Marx revolutionarized philosophy, political economy, and the theory of the socialist reorganization of society and demonstrated the proletariat's role in world history as the gravedigger of capitalism and creator of the socialist system.

Army General A. Yepishev stressed that K. Marx was no ivory-tower academic and that he struggled with the utmost fervor and consistency to ensure the practical implementation of revolutionary theory.

The revolutionary theory evolved by Marx was further developed under new historical conditions by V. I. Lenin. Lenin's name is inseparable from that of Marx, the speaker stressed. Leninism is the Marxism of the era of imperialism, proletarian revolution, and the collapse of the colonial system, the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which changed the face of the earth, was accomplished under the leadership of Lenin and the Communist Party he created. The historical validity and vitality of revolutionary Marxist-Leninist science was thereby confirmed. Evovled by Marx, Engels, and Lenin, this theory is a solid scientific basis for building communism in our country, defending the socialist fatherland, strengthening the Armed Forces and ensuring the fraternal socialist countries' successful development.

The speaker said in conclusion that mastering Marxist-Leninist science in depth and skillfully combining it with practical experience has always been and continues to be an immutable rule in our lives. The party constantly observes this rule. "Marxism is not a dogma but a living guide to action and to independent work on the complex tasks with which we are faced by every new historical turning point," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stresses. "To avoid getting out of step with life communists must advance and enrich Marx's teaching in every sphere and creatively apply in practice the materialist dialectic method devised by him and rightly called the living soul of Marxism." Commanders, political workers and every Communist in the Army and Navy are guided by this in the work of increasing vigilance and combat readiness and reinforcing firm military discipline and regulation order.

A coreport entitled "Marxism-Leninism on Defending the Socialist Fatherland" was read by Doctor of Military Sciences Colonel General M. Gareyev. A coreport by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Major General M. Yasyukov entitled "K. Marx's Military and Philosophical Views and the Present Day" was then heard.

The speakers noted the enormous practical significance of works by K. Marx and F. Engels on the subject of military theory, which are a model of dialectical materialist analysis of fundamental questions of military affairs, the building of the Armed Forces and military science. Only from Marxist-Leninist positions, the speakers stressed, it is possible to elucidate in depth the immensely complex problems of modern military affairs, comprehend the laws of military building, improve the methods and forms of armed struggle, achieve success in the struggle to enhance the country's defense capability, and increase the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

TEXT OF USTINOV ORDER ON DRAFT, DEMOBILIZATION

PM3O1343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Mar 83 First Edition p 1

["USSR Defense Minister's Order No 77," dated Moscow, 29 March 1983]

[Text] On the demobilization in April-June 1983 from the USSR Armed Forces of servicemen who have completed their statutory term of service and on the regular drafting of citizens for active military service

In accordance with the USSR Law "On Universal Military Duty" I order:

1 -- The demobilization from the ranks of the Soviet Army, Navy, Border Guard Troops and internal troops in April-June 1983, and the transfer to the reserves, of servicemen who term of active military duty ends by 1 July 1983;

2 -- In connection with the demobilization of servicemen and their transfer to the reserves in accordance with paragraph 1 above, the drafting for active military service in the USSR Army, Navy, Border Guard Troops and internal troops of citizens who will have reached their 18th birthday by the call up date and who are not entitled to deferment, as well as of citizens above the draft age whose deferment has expired.

3 -- The publication of this order in all companies, batteries, squadrons and ships.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

BOOK ON TACTICAL MANEUVER IN COMBAT REVIEWED

PM04144I Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 83 First Edition p 2

[Book review by Army General P. Lashchenko: "Tactical Maneuver"]

[Text] "Tactical Maneuver" is the title of a book published by the Military Literature Publishing House. [Footnote: F. Sverdlov: "Tactical Maneuver" (Takticheskiy Manevr), Military Literature Publishing House, 1982, 192 pages, 75 kopeks) The book shows the nature, types, purpose, preparation, and execution of tactical maneuvers in a modern combined-arms war in the echelon: company-battalion-regiment. There is also a fairly detailed examination of the question of using maneuvers in special conditions; in the mountains, in cities, on the coast. In his work the author makes extensive use of the experience of the Great Patriotic War, which demonstrated the ever-increasing significance of maneuvering for the success of combat actions.

Moreover, there is much information about troop exercises being conducted today and the book analyzes the modern tenets of military theory relating to waging combined-arms actions in nuclear war conditions.

The problems have been elaborated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist methodology, which states that the methods of warfare depend on the quality and quantity of armaments and combat equipment, and on the level of training and morale of the personnel.

The book devotes considerable space to questions of preparing for and carrying out adjustment of fire and movement of forces and facilities when defending and attacking. In both cases the maneuvers are seen against the background of the fulfillment of specific combat tasks: preventing the enemy for approaching our positions, mitigating the force of his attack, withdrawing subunits from potential nuclear strike areas and, finally, totally annihilating the enemy. It also examines the battle maneuver using an airborne assault force.

When organizing and conducting a maneuver, the book stresses, special significance attaches to the creativity of subunit and unit commanders and their bold and audacious actions. These qualities must be instilled in officers and all soldiers in the course of combat and political training. It is necessary to develop initiative, decisiveness, willingness to take a risk and the desire to perform the combat task as well and as quickly as possible.

The writing is clear and to the point. This enables the authors not only to give a pretty detailed treatment in a comparatively short book of the preparation and execution of maneuvers, but also to show a number of new and important tactical tenets of offensive and defensive battle. The work was prepared taking into account the latest achievements of Soviet military art, makes theoretical generalizations and gives practical recommendations which will serve to widen the military reader's outlook.

I would also like to mention the fine presentation. The book includes diagrams and explanatory material based on examples from the Great Patriotic War. The book is intended for officers and also for military academy students.